The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,002.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	A.
For year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
including postage	73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
including postage	38	0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion ....Rs. 5 0

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.

Second Ditto .... 4 „ „

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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBINS—August 11th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Mr. Frederick Robins, C. E. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEVI—CLEARY—August 10th, at St. James's Church, Baroda, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Mr. Max Levi, Rolling Stock Inspector B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Mrs. Catherine Cleary.—No cards.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		20	„ Madras	10	23
„ Galle	7		„ Pondicherry	..	
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Negapatam	11	24
„ Pondicherry	..		„ Galle	13	
„ Madras	15	27	„ Colombo		27
„ Coconada	17	29	„ Tuticorin		28
„ Visagapatam	18	30	„ Cochin	16	29
„ Bimlipatam	18	30	„ Carwar	19	2
Arrive Calcutta	20	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bents, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
	Aug.			Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay		24	Leave Bussorah	29 &	12
„ Kurrachee		28	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur		29		Sept.	
		Sept.	„ Bushire	1	15
„ Muscat	18 &	1	„ Linga	3	17
„ B. Abbas	20	3	„ B. Abbas	5	19
„ Linga	21	4	„ Muscat	7	21
„ Bushire	24	7	„ Guadur	9	23
„ Fao	25	8	„ Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 690 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lamb, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rowas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10th SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

SHIP "TIMOUR," from LONDON.—Consignees for (E B. in a diamond) one hundred and sixteen Cases of GLASS BOTTLES are hereby informed that if the same be not claimed IMMEDIATELY they will be sold to defray Freight and Expenses.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,

Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th August 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive

To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.

1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.

1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.

1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.

1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.

2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.

2 Circular Saw Benches.

150 Wooden Waggons.

76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.

122 Do. Lorry do do.

240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.

14 Unerected do. do.

20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.

Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }

Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,

HENRY MORLAND,

Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„ 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot	„ 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyot's West End	„ 2
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„ 14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„ 16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„ 10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„ 2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN Liquidation).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR

MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

FIRST GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard (Pupil of Professor Anderson,)

AND

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

The celebrated Pianist, Pupil of the great Virtuos Liszt,

SATURDAY EVENING, 22nd AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have on the abovementioned day their

FIRST REPRESENTATION,

the like of which has never been seen or heard of in India.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electricity.

1.—Will you be so Kind as to Hear my Prayer?

2.—All Impossible is Possible.

3.—Orpheus in the Under World.

4.—In 15 Seconds Ready.

5.—The Voyage through the Air.

6.—The Chosen Coins.

7.—The Creation.

II.

GRAND CONCERT on the PIANO,

By MADAME RUCHWALDY.

1. La Traviata Grand Caprice de Concert (par Asher.)
2. La Cascada Morceau (par Madame Ruchwaldy.)

III.

THE POWERFUL WONDER OF MAGIC,

OR

THE FLYING MAGICIAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

First-class tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past eight o'clock, Performance to commence at nine o'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,

29 Civil Lines,

Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,

Solicitor to the Administrator.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS

17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.

White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.

Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR

SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.

Shawl Dealers and Agents

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,

Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 12th August to WEDNESDAY the 26th August 1868, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

10th August 1868.

LOST, a POCKET BOOK, containing Rupees 110 in two notes, and some Vouchers not useful to others but Owner, a Captain. One note of Rs. 100 No. $\frac{C}{52}$ 88396, and one of Rs. 10, number unknown. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash,

No. 7, Forbes Street.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	*Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	*Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than 1½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling ditto	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22 0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin.	„ 15 0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18 9	

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,—BOMBAY. GENERAL MERCHANT,

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

beautifully carved with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.

Do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1,000.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 respectively

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TEA.—Just landed ex *Glenlee,* from China—

Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea, Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.

„ „ „ „ Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.

Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea, Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.

Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea .... Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED per "Borderer":—

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 7-0 per doz.

„ in pints at „ 4-8 „

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.—Just received, per "City of Pekin," COOKING STOVES, combining all the most recent improvements, and warranted of first Class English manufacture—

Enchantress No. 6	Rs. 80
Do. „ 7	Rs. 100
Do. „ 8	Rs. 115

with the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. Adapted for large and small Families.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of the Municipal Special Duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF in the Town and Island of Bombay for one, three, or five years, from the 1st October next.

Tenders will be received up to 1st September 1868, at the Bombay Custom House. Tenders should be addressed to LESTOCK REID, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office, in the Custom House.

L. REID,

Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 7th August 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of August, instant, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last aforesaid Meetings held on the 12th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th August 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY TENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1868.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To consider a Resolution that will be proposed to cancel Clause XIX. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 14th August 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

NOTICE—A FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of A QUARTER PER CENT., will be paid at the Office of the Trustees, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 13th instant, and on subsequent THURSDAYS, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to all Creditors whose Claims have been admitted. Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for Dividend.

JAMES RANKEN, }
T. F. PUNNETT, } Trustees.
G. R. WILSON, }

Bombay, 12th August 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,

BENOIT,

PATECK,

McCABE

JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on the 24th instant for the conveyance, hence to Singapore, of nineteen TIME-EXPIRED CHINESE AND MALAY CONVICTS.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c, for the whole of the above party are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

For any inferior issues of Provisions during the voyage the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would otherwise have been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

The words "Tender for Time-Expired Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th Aug. 1868.

COLONEL WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, deceased—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK EDEN, formerly a Captain in the service of the East India Company, on their Madras Establishment, and Assistant to the Resident at Indore, and late a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana in India, deceased, who died at Ahmedabad on the 14th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 22nd day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HARRY RIVERS, a Major General of the Corps of Royal Engineers, residing at Bombay, aforesaid, are required on or before the 9th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARIE SIDONIE EDEN, widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 28th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,

Solicitors Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS, (SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,

"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete........ Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. 18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT SECURE TABLE CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED BY THE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, invite especial attention to the SECURE IVORY HANDLED AND BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the Handle*, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the Handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives p. doz.	Rs. 22 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, (Knife and Fork)	Rs. 7 0
Dessert Knives „ „	18 0	Table Steels each	„ 1 8
Meat Carvers, (Knife and Fork) „ „	7 8		

ROUND O'BEEF CARVERS, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, *large*, per pair, Net Cash ..... „ 10 0

Also the 2nd or *medium* size ..... „ 8 0

SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of the best quality of *Nickel* or *German Silver*, massive in make and thickly coated with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

The following are net Prices for Cash pre-payment only.

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The King's Pattern.		The Lily Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	Per Doz.	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Forks	„ „	22	0	33	0	32	0
Table Spoons	„ „	27	0	42	0	40	0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	22	0	33	0	32	0
Tea Spoons	„ „	14	0	22	0	20	0
Egg Spoons	„ „	12	0	22	0	22	0
Mustard Spoons	„ „	12	0	22	0	22	0
Salt Spoons	„ „	12	0	20	0	20	0
Sugar Tongs	Each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	„	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles	„	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	„	5	0	8	0	8	0
Soup Ladles	„	9	0	15	0	14	0
Sauce Ladles	„	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	„	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	„	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	Per Inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

*** *The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

SPOONS AND FORKS, IN SETS

FULL SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 155
King's Pattern	„ 243
Lily Pattern	„ 233

Containing

12 Table Spoons.	2 Mustard Spoons.
12 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
12 Dessert Spoons.	2 Sauce Ladles.
12 Dessert Forks.	2 Gravy Spoons.
12 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
4 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
6 Egg Spoons.	

HALF SET.

Fiddle or Plain Pattern	Rs. 85
King's Pattern	„ 134
Lily Pattern	„ 127

Containing

6 Table Spoons.	1 Mustard Spoon.
6 Table Forks.	1 Soup Ladle.
6 Dessert Spoons.	1 Sauce Ladle.
6 Dessert Forks.	1 Gravy Spoon.
6 Tea Spoons.	1 Sugar Spoon.
2 Salt Spoons.	1 Butter Knife.
3 Egg Spoons.	

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED ON SATURDAY BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
The Reign of Law. By the Duke of Argyll	4	8
Diseases of Children. A clinical treatise. By Dr. T. Hillier	6	4
On the action, use, and value of Oxygen in the treatment of various diseases otherwise incurable or very intractable. By Dr. S. B. Birch	2	12
A Compendium of Practical Medicine and Morbid Anatomy. By Dr. W. Dale	5	4
On the Antiquity of Intellectual Man, from a practical and astronomical point of view. By C. P. Smyth	6	12
All the Year Round, Vol. XIX	4	0
Caricature History of the Georges. Illustrated. By T. Wright, F. S. A.	5	12
Natal Sermons. 2nd Series. By Bishop Colenso	3	12
A Summer and Winter in Norway. By Lady Di Beauclerk	4	8
Mr. Sprouts his opinions. By R. Whiteing	0	12
Always in the Way. By author of The Tommiebeg Shootings	1	2
Bella Donna; or, the cross before the name. By J. Dyce	1	8
A Handbook of Average. To which is added a chapter on Arbitration. By M. Hopkins	13	8
Fun, Vol 6	3	8
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	3	0
Mademoiselle Merquem. By G. Sand. French novel.	2	4
Elementary Principles of Carpentry, &c. By Tredgold and Barlow	31	8
The Carpenter and Joiner, and elements of hand-railing, with 32 plates. By R. Riddell	15	12
Examples of modern Alphabets, ornamental & plain	3	0
The Book of Ornamental Alphabets, ancient and mediaeval	3	0
Rousse's Practical Man. New Edn. 1868	6	12
Clarke's English Dictionary	3	8
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	21	0
Joe Miller, Rs 2¼. New Joe Miller	2	0
Play Books.—Goose with Golden Eggs. My Wife is Out. Pirates of Putney. Robber's Wife. Highwayman's Holiday. Mother's Dying Child. Each.	0	8
—— The Scamps of London	0	12
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Chappell's Musical Magazine for July—Recollections of Handel	0	12
Song.—Rose sweetly blooming. German and English Words. By Louis Spohr	1	0
——Cheer, Boys, Cheer. By Chas. Mackay.	1	0
Quadrille.—Bonnie Dundee. By C. D'Albert	2	0
—— The Topsy. By ditto	1	8

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cabinet size—Queen Victoria. Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice. Each 1-8.

Carte de Visite size.—Queen Victoria. Prince and Princess of Wales. Princess of Wales in her riding habit. The Duke of Edinburgh. Prince and Princess Teck and Infant. Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice. Prince Leopold. Princess of Prussia. Emperor of Austria. Empress of Austria. King of Italy. Garibaldi. Prince Humbert. Princess Humbert. King of Portugal. Queen of Portugal. Son of the King of Portugal. King and Queen of Portugal and Family. Miss Furtardo. Lord Cairns. And a few Flowers.—Each 12 annas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA—August 12.

The transactions in Government Securities were at the following rates: 4 per cents at Rs. 4-8 discount; Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 6-0 premium; 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-14 premium; 5½ per cents at Rs. 15-9 premium, and 10 years' Debentures at Rs. 8-12 premium.

The purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were at Rs. 1,740.

National Bank shares sold at Rs. 131.

A sale of Equitable Coal Co's shares was made at Rs. 190.

10 Shares in the Nasmyth Patent Pressing Co.'s changed hands at Rs. 700 per share of Rs. 500 paid up.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were in good demand; the transactions reported were at Rs. 100 and 102 for cash, and several time-bargains at Rs. 105, 107, and 110, for deliveries in two months.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*Englishman, August 13.*)

There has been no alteration in the rates of freight, since our last report, for the United Kingdom; indeed, there has been little variation for more than a fortnight. We quote for for London as follows:—Linseed £2 per ton; Rapeseed, none; Jute £2 per ton; Rice 15 shillings per ton; Saltpetre 10 shillings per ton; Poppy Seed £2-12-6 per ton; Hides, Tea, &c., at £2-10 per ton.

For Liverpool, Linseed £1-17-6 per ton; Jute £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 per ton; Cotton £2-5 nominal; Rice 15 shillings per ton.

For Dundee, Jute £2-3-9 to £2-5 per ton.

For Hull, no transaction.

For Boston and New York, $9½ per ton for Seeds and Measurement Goods by Iron ships.

For Mauritius, 15 annas per bag, and almost nominal.

For Colombo, 11½ annas per bag.

For Bombay, Rs. 13 per ton for Dead Weight, and Rs. 9 per ton for Light Freight.

For China, no reported Charters.

CHARTERS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

For London, Lady Octavia, 1201 tons. Iron, a full cargo of Jute option of half heavy bales at £1-17-6 per ton. Simla, 200 tons Rice at 13 shillings per ton, 300 tons Linseed at £2 per ton, and 500 tons Jute at £2 per ton. Star of Scotia, 200 tons Linseed at £2 per ton. Tantallon Castle, 100 tons Jute at £2 per ton, 50 tons Poppy Seed at £2-10 per ton. Jeanie Douglas, 100 tons Jute at £2 per ton. Knight Companion, 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton. Roman Empire, 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton. Edith Moore, 200 tons Jute (to fill up) at £1-17-6 per ton. Lake Leman, 350 tons Linseed at £2, and 50 tons Saltpetre 10 shillings per ton. City of Shanghai, 100 tons Linseed and 50 tons Jute at £2 per ton. Saint Mungo, 350 tons Linseed and 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton, 56 tons Poppy Seed at £2-12-6 per ton. Gavin Steel, 100 tons Rapeseed at £2 per ton.

For Liverpool—Saint Monan. new iron ship, 600 tons Linseed at £1-17-6 per ton, and 300 tons Jute at £1 17-6 per ton.

For Dundee—Canadian, 704 tons, a full cargo of Jute at £2-3-9 per ton. China, 1007 tons, at £2 per ton via the Clyde.

To the United States.—No charters since the Wennington, for New York, at $9½ per ton. Pride of Canada, 955 tons, Iron, for New York at $9½ per ton.

For Colombo.—The last charter was that of the Rangoon at 11 annas 3 pie bag: half an anna per bag more is now offering.

For Bombay.—Persian Empire, reported last week at Rs. 13 per ton for Dead Weight, and Rs 9 per ton for Light Freight.

Iron ships not fixed.—Underley 1,292 tons, Dallam Tower 1,499 tons, Callirhoe 1,258 tons, Leicester 1,449 tons, Medea 1,063 tons, Remington 999 tons, Kirkham 1,061 tons, Clifford 915 tons.

Wooden ships not fixed.—Legion of Honor 1,219 tons, James Vinnicombe 679 tons, Malabar 4,219 tons, Durham 1,286 tons, Nile 1,183 tons, John Temperley 976 tons, Manfred 595 tons, Middlesex 1,101 tons, Surrey 1,089 tons, Winchester 1,157 tons, St. Albans 1,265 tons, Morning Glory 948 tons, Eurydice 1,247 tons, Continental 1,479 tons, Madura 1,383 tons.

American ships not fixed.—Chieftain 1,111 tons, Castine 982 tons, Francis B. Fay 889 tons, Messenger 1,350 tons, Tiber 919 tons.

Number of Iron ships 8, register tonnage 9,527 tons. Wooden ships 15, tonnage 16,799. American 5, tonnage 5,431. Grand total, seeking ships 28, and tonnage 31,757 tons.

CARRINGTON & CO.

CHINA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*From E. Schutze's Circular.*)

HONGKONG, *July 23rd.*

Our freight market has not improved since last mail's departure; on the contrary, a further decline on previous rates for homeward voyages has to be noticed, in consequence of exceedingly bad advices from Foochow (quoting the rate for London £2 10s.) and a smaller demand for tonnage here.

Via Manilla two charters have been effected at $12 gold per ton for the United States and one for the United Kingdom, via Zebu, at £4 10s. per ton.

From Bangkok to Channel for orders the Geologist and the Lahore accepted £3 12s. 6d. per ton.

For London, the Dunmail and the Fusiyama are still loading at Whampoa at £4 to £4 10s per ton; (the Nancy Brysson being full) and the Edith Haviland is full engaged for Liverpool at £4 per ton.

From Foochow to the colonies, two vessels have been taken up at £3 2s 6d. and £4 per ton, respectively.

In coasting business rates show but little alteration, and from the Rice Ports to China, especially from Siam, tonnage has been in demand at 57½ cents. per picul from Bongkok, and 45 cents. per picul from Saigon, for medium sized vessels.

Settlements are as follows:—

(*From Holmes' Circular.*)

Thetis—N. G. bk., 240 tons, Whampoa to London at £4 7s. 6d. per ton.

Geologist—Brit. sh., 853 tons, Bangkok to Europe at £3 12s. 6d. per ton.

Lodore—Brit. sh., 859 tons, Bangkok to Europe at £3 12s. 6d. per ton.

Multon—Brit. sh., 1253 tons, Cape St. James f. o., if Saigon to this 30 cents. per picul, if to Europe £3 5s. if on to Bangkok for this 40 cents. per picul if to Europe £3 5s. per ton.

Cyclone—Amr. sh., 860 tons, Zebu to London private terms.

Witch of the Wave.—Amr. sh., 1020 tons, Manilla to New York $11. 50 per ton Sugar, $12 per ton Hemp.

Mystic Belle—Amr. sh., 754 tons, Manilla to Boston or New York at $12 per ton.

Capsingmoon—Brit. bk., 466 tons, hence to Melbourne and Sydney and back, £2,900 in full.

Avondale—Brit. bk., 308 tons, Foochow to either Sydney or Melbourne at £3 2s. 6d. per ton, if to second port £3 7s. 6d.

Englebert —N. G. sch., 184 tons, Foochow to Adelaide £1,200 in full.

Ella Gladstone—Brit. bg, 269 tons, hence to Melbourne at £3 15s. per ton.

Windward—Amr. bk., 784 tons, hence to San Francisco $10,000 in full.

Hera—Brit. bk., 576 tons, Bangkok and back at 57½ cents. per picul inside, 52½ cents. per picul outside.

Mary Mildred—Brit. sh, 435 tons, Bangkok and back at 52½ cents. per picul outside.

A. W. Stevens—Amr. bk., 526 tons. Bangkok and back at 57½ cents. per picul inside, 52½ cents. per picul outside.

President Harbitz—Norg. bk., 400 tons Saigon to Hongkong at 45 cents. per picul if to Swatow or Amoy 10 cents. per picul extra.

Colossus, Maja—Dan. bk., 339 tons, Saigon and back at 45

Nuuanu—Hai. sch., 170 tons, Hongkong to Tientsin at 55 cents. per picul. from Newchwang to Hongkong at 35 cents. per picul.

Japan—N. G. sch., 284 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin at 60 cents. per picul, and back to Newchwang at 35 cents. per picul.

Ocean Bride—Brit. bk., 361 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin $2,800 in full.

Alert—Brit. sch., 115 tons, Hongkong to Tientsin and back, via Newchwang, $2,850 in full.

Annetta—Brit. bk., 386 tons, hence to Touron and back $6,500 in full.

Yung-Haian—Amr. str., 647 tons, hence to Singapore and Bombay $13,000 in full.

Estimated Number & Tonnage of Disengaged Vessels in Hongkong.

British...........................	3	Tons	2,201
Foreign (exclusive of Siamese)	4	,,	2,804
Total 7			5,005

Foochow—To London, £3.

Amoy—Freights. The following Charters are reported:—

Aldebaran—6,800 piculs, Saigon and back, $3,100, 30 lay days.

Alerta—4,000 piculs. Tientsin $1,250. 14 lay days.

Carmencita—4,500 piculs, Manilla $1,000, 25 lay days.

SHANGHAI—But few charters have been concluded for coast voyages, and the only demand at present is for Tientsin and Keelung, at previous rates. For London the price is still firm at £4 10s.

Frolick—N. G. bg., 36 tons, to Newchwang and back 25 cents. per picul, 23 lay days.

Hindoo—Swed. bk., 349 tons. to Newchwang and back 25 cents. per picul, 23 lay days.

Skjold—Dan. bg., 194 tons, to Newchwang and back, 27 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

Runnymede—Brit. bg., 181 tons, to Newchwang and back, $800 in full, 14 lay days; or Chefoo and back, $680 in full, 14 lay days.

St. Paul—Siam bk., 299 tons, to Keelung and back $3.75 per ton, 20 lay days.

St. Mary—Siam. bk., 411 tons, to Keelung and back $3.80 per ton 25 lay days.

Nipon—N. G. bg., 472 tons, Swatow and back, $3,500 in full, 40 lay days.

Valetta—Amer. bk, 475 tons, monthly charter, $1,500 per month.

Golconda—Amer. bg., 5 1 tons, monthly charter $2,000 per month.

HANKOW—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

MANILLA—Only one seeking arrival has taken place, and the supply of disengaged shipping is reduced to two Spanish vessels of inferior class. Rates are consequently well maintained and appear likely to be for some time to come.

Elena, Spanish, Zebu to London £4 17s. 6d. for Sugar, £5 2s. 6d. for Hemp, both per 20 cwt. Carmencita Spanish, Zebu to Liverpool £5 for sugar and £5 for Hemp. Tewkesbury, British, Zebu to London or Liverpool £4 17s. 6d. for Sugar, United Kingdom £5 2s. 6d. or Continent £5 7s. 6d. Chispa, Spanish, Manila to a port in Spain. 43 reals vellon per quintal of Leaf Tobacco. Jogers, Spanish, Manilla to a port in Spain 46 reals vellon per quintal of Leaf Tobacco. Virgen del Carmen, Manilla to a port in Spain 46 reals vellon per quintal of Leaf Tobacco. There have also been re-engagements for New York and Boston at $12 gold per 20 cwt. Sugar, and $13 gold per 4 bales Hemp.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Dance, Captain (Brevet Major), 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Secundrabad.

Teevan, Captain, 9th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Stock, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Brown, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

Ryves, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Collins, Inspecting Vet. Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty, to Rutnagherry.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH AUGUST.

London....Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool...Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d.	do.
Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.		
Overland. .Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China .....Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius .Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 18	Kurrachee (s)....	Lang	Bussora, August 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 18	Manchester (s) .. Baroda (s)	Teasdale .... Haselwood ...	Malabar Coast. Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Sydney Dacres*, —— to Calcutta.

Ship *Cartsburn*, Young, to Galle.

Ship *Ethereal*, Dowsett, to Cochin.

The ship *Orwell*, to Mauritius, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—The Telegraph of the 12th August announced the arrival of the barque "Chryseis."

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—August 11th, S. S., "Catharine Apcar," Swanson, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the S. S. "SULTAN," (1,124 Tons and 210 H. P.) as above, on or about 23th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company, Bombay, 17th August 1868.

LONDON BOTTLED STOUT.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
BARCLAY'S, bottled by Cameron and Saunders Quarts, per doz....	6	12	7	4
Do. do. Pints do.	4	4	4	8
GUINNESS', bottled by Sparks, Moline, & Co., Quarts, per doz....	7	4	7	12
Do. do. Pints do....	4	4	4	12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR BILIOUS HEADACHE AND FEVER.

Lamplough's Pyretic Saline

Affords speedy and effectual relief in bottles at

Cash Rs. 2 0. Credit Rs. 2 4.

Agents.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CRICKET KIT.

BATS.	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Bartlett's Presentation Bats........	14	0	16	0
Ditto Treble Whalebone................	11	0	12	0
Clapshaw's Best Cane handled............	11	0	12	0
Ditto Dovetailed........................	9	0	10	0
Ditto Plain Match Bats..................	7	0	8	0
Ditto Ordinary, for practising..........	5	8	6	8
Dukes' Best Cane handled................	12	0	14	0
Do. do. Single cane, polished..........	10	0	11	0
BALLS.				
Dukes' and Darke's best treble-seamed......	5	0	5	8
Do. do. double seamed......	4	8	5	0
STUMPS AND SUNDRIES.				
Best Brass-mounted Stumps...... ...per set.	8	0	9	0
Second, not mounted....................	5	8	6	8
Patent Albert Gloves (tubular India-rubber)..............................per pair	6	0	6	8
Longstop's Gauntlets, with improved padding...........................	9	0	10	0
Patent Flexible Skeleton Cane Leg Guards.	9	0	10	0
Ditto Stuffed ditto	9	0	10	0
Boots, New Cricketing, with Spikes........	12	8	14	0
Shoes ditto ditto	11	8	12	8
Spikes (spare) with screws.... per dozen.	1	8	2	0
Scoring Books	6	0	7	0
Lillywhite's Guide to Cricketing..........	0	12	1	0

RACKET KIT.

(By WILSON, JEFFRIES, and others).

A Racket Kit, consisting of Bat, Balls, and Shoes, in lock-up Mahogany Case......	35	0	40	0
Superior Racket Bats.............each.	13	8	15	0
Racket Balls, best make and smallest size.	2	8	3	0
Racket Shoes, of sizes...........per pair.	12	8	14	0
Racket Presses, to preserve the bat, prevent warping, and keep rats from gut..........	6	0	7	0

CROQUET!

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as,
The Cassiobury Croquet............	No. 5	22	8	25	0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 6	27	0	30	0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 7	27	0	30	0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 9	31	8	35	0
,, ,, ,, ...	No. 11	40	0	45	0
The Eglinton Castle,..........	No. 17	27	0	30	0
The New Registered Croquet Stand, for Mallets, Balls &c., adapted for Home or Lawn, in box	...	45	0	50	0

TREACHER & Co , Limited, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to 30th June 1868.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Brown and Sassoon, who retire by rotation, and to fill up the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Henry Maxwell.

IV. To appoint Auditors.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1868.

MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 35, intituled an Act to further Amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees,—NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any debts, claims, or demand against or upon the Estate of MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of Number 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, deceased, who died at Barrwhinnock, in North Britain, on the 14th day of April 1868, and whose Will was proved on the 8th day of July 1868 by ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT, GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, and ROBERT HANNAY, Esqs., the Executors therein named, in the principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, are hereby required to send in particulars of their respective debts, claims, or demands to them, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Merchants, or at December 1868, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said Testator, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 18th day of July 1868.

CLARKE, SON, & RAWLINS,

29 Coleman Street, London,

Solicitors to the said Executors.

NOTICE.—FIFTY SERVICEABLE DRAUGHT BULLOCKS, the property of Government, returned from Abyssinia, and not required for Commissariat purposes, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms of Sale—CASH; and the Animals to be removed immediately the Sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

R. T. CLARKE, Captain,

Assistant Commissary General, P. D. A.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 17th August 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per Steamer "Krishna," on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 25th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman.*

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes......Rs. 5 per Month.

Third Class.................. 7½ ,,

Fourth and Fifth Classes........ 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,

D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.

AFTER many varying fortunes the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, according to the telegram which we publish to-day, is again the ruler of Afghanistan, and is probably by this time seated on the throne which his father bequeathed to him five years ago, in his own capital of Cabul. The tone of our recent news-letters from Afghanistan, and the telegram which we published a fortnight ago, announcing the surrender of Ghiznee, have prepared the public mind for this event. His rival, the Ameer Azim Khan, has probably fled, and will no doubt try and build up his fallen lot by enlisting the sympathies and aid of the wild chiefs to the north and north-east of Cabul. His own conduct in Cabul has done more to drive him from his throne than the forces of Shere Ali. The merchants whom he plundered, the chiefs whom he tyrannised over and insulted, and the people who have suffered from his cruelty, all hate him with an equal and bitter hatred. It would almost seem as if Shere Ali had been allowing time to fight for him, for it is four months since the youthful son to whom he now owes his elevation defeated his rival's army beneath the walls of Candahar, and entered that city as a conqueror. Chiefs and soldiers have been flocking to the young general's standard, not from any enthusiasm for him—for he has not yet distinguished himself, the present being his first appearance on the theatre of war,—but from detestation of his uncle, the "Cabul Ameer." Our telegram announcing his entry into Cabul does not speak of fighting, from which we may infer that the gates of the city were opened to him or were very lukewarmly defended. Shere Ali has therefore his own fortunes again in his hand, for it is highly probable that Abdool Rahman Khan who, some months before the capture of Candahar, defeated his army, slew his best general and then marched off into Turkistan and conquered a kingdom for himself, has enough on his hands to prevent him from mixing himself up actively in the affairs of Afghanistan at present. It is more than probable even that he secretly rejoices at the defeat of Azim Khan, whom he hates for stepping in between him and the throne that his father should have left to him. After the brief reign of terror which Azim Khan has instituted in Eastern Afghanistan, Ameer Shere Ali should be able to make his rule popular, and to keep down by his popularity the treachery which appears to be the chief chronic attribute of Afghanistan chiefs. It is certainly to be hoped that this is the end of the Afghan troubles. It is of the utmost importance to England that Afghanistan should be a strong and united kingdom, able to resist the encroachments of Russia in her progress towards the Indian frontier. The past policy of Sir John Lawrence may convince the rulers of Afghanistan that England has no desire to absorb their territory in its mammoth Asiatic empire; and they will perhaps be prepared, when a new view of our duty, with reference to the advance of Russia possesses the minds of our statesmen, to receive aid without questioning our motives. It seems to us indispensable that England should back up some ruler at Cabul, so that Russia when she begins for purposes of conquest to survey Afghanistan from her outposts in Turkistan, may not find a house divided against itself, and accordingly an easy prey. The consolidation and strengthening of Afghanistan is the prime question of foreign policy in connection with our Asiatic empire, but while Sir John Lawrence reigns in India nothing will be done.

THE reasons which we have already urged for amalgamating the Cotton Frauds and the Cotton Improvement Department under one official head derive additional weight from the statistical returns of the Chief Inspector of Cotton Frauds. It appears that during the first quarter of this year only one conviction was obtained, and during the next three months the united exertions of all the Cotton Inspectors resulted in two convictions and nothing more. These facts show what the whole mercantile community are aware of, that the Frauds Department is either so inexpert as to be practically useless or that there is no work for them to do. The former supposition appears to be the correct one, as adulteration and mixtures of cotton bales still go on, and it is even said that the cotton brought to Bombay twenty years ago was of better quality than that of late years. The reasons of this palpable want of efficiency ought to be thoroughly investigated, as the pay of the Inspectors is a very serious item in the Budget, and the average cost of each of these three convictions must have amounted to the sum of two months' pay of all the officers and their establishments employed in this Presidency in the Cotton Frauds' Department. The Bombay Government needs to be reminded of the fable of the mountain and the mouse, since all their labour and expenditure and legislation in this matter produce so miserable a result as that we have noticed. We need not go very far to seek out the causes of such incapacity. The machinery employed to detect fraud was of a very useless description. This work is essentially a matter of police and requires much shrewdness and that knowledge of the people and their languages which Government is now trying to make an indispensable qualification for police employ. Instead of selecting a few able police officers, Government entertained a number of gentlemen, whose only particular qualification was a knowledge of cotton, and not of the Mofussil and the natives, whose intrigues are generally too cunning for detection by experienced Magistrates and Police Superintendents. The Cotton Inspectors were appointed before they had acquired the country languages sufficiently, so as to be able to pursue their own enquiries in the villages and warehouses of cotton dealers, who, knowing the great money loss and confiscation to which a conviction would expose them, usually take precautions to prevent discovery. The same mistake was made as in the Public Works Department: persons were appointed on account of their knowledge of materials instead of their acquaintance with men and customs. The Conviction Returns would force any sensible man to believe that the work might be really done and at a much cheaper rate, were it handed over to the ordinary Magistrates and Police Officers, who for the additional trouble involved might receive a slight increase of pay. A separate department which is always a bad and costly thing in India might thus be abolished. We would even go so far as to express our conviction that the prospect of a small occasional inam for detecting cotton frauds would so operate on the mind of any one single Jemadar of average ability as to result in more successful prosecutions in one month, and in one zillah alone, than have been obtained in the whole Presidency during the six months over which these Returns extend. The police is badly enough paid, especially the native members of it, and it is much to be regretted that the funds which have been so fruitlessly thrown away on a department which appears to be so inefficient in its own proper functions, were not spent on men whose ability has been tried by many years of service.

There is, however, a greater objection to the continuance of the Cotton Frauds' Act and the department organized under it. Unless a constant system of espionage is set up in every cotton growing village, the percentage of convictions will be so small as to create no such fear of the law as will balance the chance of extra gain by fraud. As this system of terror would be too costly for Indian revenues and too dangerous for the welfare of the country and the happiness of the people, some other remedy should be looked for. The remedy is that which has been hinted at by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and plainly stated by the mercantile members of the Governor General's Legislative Council. It is nothing more than enlightened self-interest, a means which operates without any cost to the State or any necessity for a License-tax. The traders, who hoped to gain by cheating, would soon find that their bales would be worthless in the market, and would then turn to honest dealing. The buyer, anxious to make a good bargain, would scrutinize every bale of which he had any reason for suspicion, and when he detected any deliberate fraud would be able to produce his own evidence before the Criminal Court. These causes would always operate till a fair and honest trade were established, and the native papers would have no further occasion for sneering at the expense of an establishment whose principal employment in the inspection line appears to be drawing of pay abstracts.

IT is likely that the part taken by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald K.C.S.I. and his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, in the Abyssinian expedition, will be acknowledged by investing both with the insignia of the highest class of the Order of the Star of India.—*Friend of India.*

CAPTAIN CAMERON, it seems, was recommended to Sir William Mansfield for mercy, not by the court-martial, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army.—*Poona Observer.*

UP to the departure of the last mail the Cabinet had taken no steps in the nomination of a successor to Sir John Lawrence. The selection was understood, however, to lie between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Mayo. Although the former has not been very successful in the Colonial Office, all will prefer the English Duke to the Irish Earl. By those who know him, the former is thought to be a man of not inconsiderable ability. He was the "favourite," at any rate, when the mail left. It is a pity that on this occasion, India is likely to receive a Governor General neither of extraordinary capacity nor great knowledge of the country.—*Friend of India.*

OUR latest intelligence from "the seat of war" in Keonjhur comes up to the last day of July. Small parties of the Madras sepoys and the Bengal police were still engaged in expeditions to doubtful villages and for the rescue of prisoners. This has reduced the Bhooihas to quietness for a time. The "Paiks" of the Zemindars continued to do good service when supported by our men. On 25th July last 25 of the hill chiefs were anxious to come in, if they could only assure themselves that there really were sahibs at Keonjhur. Their agents inspected our camp and returned to report what they had seen. If these chiefs surrender the worst will be over, even before the cold weather permits us to subdue the Bhooiha strongholds. A new temporary barrack has been built for our men, and their health is improving. *Friend of India.*

THE Bombay Government has almost decided to transfer the European regiment, which garrisons Deesa, to Mount Aboo so soon as barracks can be constructed at the latter place. For the last few years, in addition to the ordinary sanitary depot, a wing of the corps has been moved up to Aboo for April, May, and June; and although the troops had no better shelter than that afforded by tents, the change has been found to have been beneficial. The average minimum range of the thermometer in the shade, during the hottest month of the year, is about 88° and during the monsoon about 74°. During the winter the cold is biting. In October and November a bad type of malarious fever used to be very prevalent, but since 1863 it has been much less so; and it is believed that comparative immunity can be secured by selecting high and rocky sites for the new barracks. As the station is situated in a vast crater, and not on the slopes of the hills like other sanitaria, after the rains, which average 80 inches annually, the neighbourhood becomes excessively marshy. The Rajah of Serohee, in whose principality Aboo is situated, entertains objections to granting the necessary amount of land for a cantonment, fearing doubtless that beef will follow the European soldier. Serohee is a petty state with an income scarcely equalling that of many Bengal Zemindars. We would not advocate violence being done to the Rajah's prejudices in the matter, but recommend an assurance being given him that his feelings will be respected regarding kine-killing. Before many years roll over this difficulty will pass away; and in the meantime our soldiers may fare very well on fresh mutton and pork—a farm of English pigs is kept up at Aboo—and salt beef.—*Friend of India.*

SIR HENRY DURAND has arranged to take three months' leave to England returning early in December. His seat will be taken by Colonel Norman, the Military Secretary. We regret to state that so able and experienced an officer as Colonel Broome is not to be called on to act even as Military Secretary.—*Friend of India.*

The local Government have directed the Public Works Department to prepare plans and estimates for a breakwater at Madras, with a view to the submission of the project for the orders of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. The Government appears to have arrived at this decision on a representation made by the Chamber of Commerce on the necessity of a harbour, not only for meeting the growing requirements of commerce, but for affording a refuge to shipping against the frequent storms that sweep the Bay of Bengal. We are glad to see that the Government fully recognize the importance of providing the port of Madras with a safe anchorage, and we trust that there will be no unavoidable delay in submitting a project for a breakwater to the Supreme and Home authorities.—*Madras Times.*

As Mr. Massey shirked the gold question so he left the simpler matter of savings banks to be dealt with by his successor. The Government of India has recently called for the opinion of the various administrations on a set of rules proposed for the establishment of such institutions. The intention is we understand, that there should be a savings bank at every district and ultimately subdivisional and tehseeldaree treasury; that, as in England, it should be managed by a committee of European and native residents as trustees; that 5 per cent. interest should be allowed, and that the *maximum* limit of each deposit should be greater than is the case at present in the three presidency savings banks, or Rs. 1,000 each year and Rs. 2,500 in all. Where the presidency banks have branches the savings banks would of course be managed by them. Should the new institutions prove successful, which with such interest and trustees is very probable, a portion of the deposits might be available for Government loans to agriculturists on the security of their land. The principle of such loans has already been conceded in the Improvements Act at home and the *tuccavee* advances here. Their influence on the spread of agriculture would be incalculable.—*Friend of India.*

OCCUPATION OF CABUL BY SHERE ALLY KHAN'S TROOPS.

WE received yesterday the following important telegram, which has been forwarded to us by a correspondent:—"Cabul has been occupied by Futteh Mahomed, General of Shere Ally Khan's troops."

THE ECLIPSE.

THERE is little to say about yesterday's eclipse. Though not a total eclipse in this part of the country, it was generally pronounced—in ordinary every-day language—a total failure. The sky was thickly overcast with clouds, and permitted only an occasional, and at the best an unsatisfactory glimpse of the phenomenon. About half-past eight o'clock, and as the moment of "greatest obscuration" approached, the clouds became still more impenetrable, and a view of the most interesting phase could not possibly be had. The sky was certainly darker than usual for about half an hour, but to what extent the darkness was caused by the eclipse we cannot tell. To say that the eclipse was thoroughly punctual would be to insinuate a possibility of the astronomers being wrong—which we are far from doing. And we shall trust them equally when they report the results of their observations at Beejapoor, if they care to make them known in India and deny themselves the gratification of returning to their learned societies as the bearers of some unwhispered secrets of nature. Let us hope that at Beejapoor they were more fortunate than we have been in Bombay. Though the sun showed itself very little during the rest of the day, we believe the natives are satisfied that it is still safe and intact. We hardly know, however, to what extent they take credit to themselves for the fact. Their *modus operandi* is curious enough: to save the sun from being eaten up, they eat nothing themselves. Judges, magistrates, lawyers, and Government servants generally were also very much affected by the occurrence, and passed the day as a holiday in consequence. We are assured, however, that they did not spend the time in fasting. This general feeling of depression and the overcast sky made the day a very dull one; and we daresay there would be very little regret felt if the astronomers were to tell us we should not have another such sight for half a century to come.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	89,000	bales
Do. do. ,, Surats...	30,000	,,
Do. Import of Cotton	78,000	,,
Do. do. ,, Surats...	59,000	,,
Do. Stock of Cotton	575,000	,,
Do. do. ,, Surats...	63,125	,,

Fair Dhollera 7⅝d.

The market opens very firm.

LONDON, 14TH AUG. AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued firmer.

Fair Dhollera 7⅝d.

There is an increased activity in the Manchester Market.

7lb. Shirtings	8s. 3d.	
8¼ ,,	9s. 9d.	
40s. Mule Twist	1s 0¼d.	

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST. AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 7½d.

Consols	94⅛
4 Per Cent Government Securities...	91
5 ,, ,, ,, ...	101¼
5½ ,, ,, ,, ...	109¾

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 1/11d.

Total Coin in the Banks of England and France..................	£72,000,000
Do. Notes outstanding	£74,875,000

BOMBAY.

AN inquest was held on Monday by Dr. Lumsdaine, the acting Coroner, in reference to the death of a Portuguese woman named Magdalena Fernandes. It appears that the deceased on Sunday night left her mother's house in company with another woman, to return to her husband's. All that is known is that after walking some distance, her friend took a different way, and that the deceased was afterwards found dead in a quarry hole. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

AN inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine on Sunday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Hurree Essoo, who had received severe injuries a few days back whilst working at a cotton waggon on the G. I. P. Railway. The jury recorded a verdict of "accidental death."

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Kurrachee," Captain Lang, from Bussora and Kurrachee:—Mr. Graves, Mr. J. E Cloeman, Mr. Pye Smith, Mr. W. Hayward, Mr. C. Goubert, and Sergeant Winter, Royal Engineers.

As stated in our issue of the 10th instant, Mathew Augusto was charged before Mr. J. L. Warden, with using abusive, threatening and indecent language towards Vincent Luis DeSilva, the editor of the "Patriota." The case came on for hearing on Saturday last. Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, for the defence. Mr. Macfarlane in opening the case said that on the 2nd instant there was a meeting of the parishioners of the church of N. S. DeGloria, in one of the corridors of the church. The plaintiff and defendant were both parishioners, and as such were present at the meeting, and there the alleged offence was said to have been committed. The complainant, V. L. DeSilva, stated that while one of the parishioners was addressing the meeting, the defendant applauded a certain part of the speech, when complainant turning round to the defendant said "What are you applauding?" The defendant thereupon said to complainant "Order, order." Defendant called him to order. Again, when he expressed his sentiments as to the right of certain parishioners to vote at the election which was to take place, the defendant began to make faces at him and was mocking him. Nothing else happened at that time, and the meeting was adjourned to the Sunday following. In answer to a further question from Mr. Macfarlane, the complainant said that defendant had used abusive language towards him. Defendant called him "asno," "patife," which complainant said meant rascal, scoundrel, (defendant interrupting, said that "asno" meant a jackass). Mr. Branson, before proceeding to cross-examine, said this was one of the most absurd and nonsensical cases that he had ever known. A meeting of the parishioners of the church had taken place, at which probably some hot words were exchanged between those present, as almost always happened in such cases. Mr. Branson said that the parish was divided into two parties, one of which was in possession of the church, and the other was not. The complainant being one of those who were not in possession had brought this charge with the view of annoying the other party. The learned counsel further remarked that the complainant was a tool in the hands of some other persons who were acting behind the screen. On being cross-examined by Mr. Branson the complainant said that in the discussion that took place at the meeting he held views opposed to those held by defendant, that he asserted the views very strenuously, and that the discussion about the right of voting was commenced by Mr. M. R. De Quadros. Complainant also admitted that he had called defendant a monkey. He further admitted that he had been tried at the Criminal Sessions for defamation in September last, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment, and previous to this had also been summoned on two or three occasions at the Police Court for defamation.

His Worship remarked that from the complainant's own mouth it appeared that he had not behaved himself properly, and as he had chosen to take the law in his own hands, His Worship dismissed the case.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th, 11th, and 14th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 17th to 8 P. M. of the 18th August was as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	17	21	5	30
,, Calcutta via Agra ...	17	13	16	3
,, Calcutta via Madras.	11	36	2	3
,, Madras ....one in 6 hours 5 minutes.				

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee interrupted.

THE FLOODS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

EVERY effort is being made to restore the communication which has been interrupted by the floods on the northern division of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The damage in many places has been considerable, but it is hoped that the line may be re-opened throughout from Broach to Ahmedabad within about a week, except at the Meswa bridge near Memoodabad, the repairs of which may occupy a week or ten days longer, and where passengers will consequently for a short time have to change carriages. The Nerbudda river will have to be crossed for the present in boats.

SPORTING.

As the time notified for the Malligaum Meeting clashes with that of Poona, the stewards (to meet the wishes of the public) have decided to postpone the Malligaum races until the first Tuesday in October, the same time that they commenced last year. The dates fixed for nominations and entrances will not be altered.

FRANK WISE, Lieut.,

Honorary Secretary.

NUGGUR RACES.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY—SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

FIRST RACE.

HACK HURDLE RACE.—For all *bona fide* hacks. Rs. 75 from the fund. Rs. 25 entrance. ¾ mile. 11 st. 7 lbs. over 5 hurdles.

Major Blunt's	Dandy	Mr. Jones.
Mr. Black's	Snapdragon	Owner.

Only two horses came to the post for this race. "Dandy," being by far the fastest and best jumper of the two, had it all his own way from the beginning, and won easy as he liked, taking his hurdles in capital style. He was rather blown at the last hurdle and did not clear it, but luckily for him it was a very weak one, otherwise his rider would have had a nasty fall. Time—1 min. 40 sec.

SECOND RACE.

TATTOO HURDLE RACE FOR ALL TATTOOS.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance. ½ mile. Catch weights, over 3 hurdles.

Mr. Hanbury's..............	Quasi Modo	Native.
Mr. Black's	Donnythorne	Capt. Stack.
Mr. Cruickshank's	Puck	Puller.

It was a great pity that in framing this race the stewards did not specify gentlemen riders. The consequence of this oversight was, that "Quasi Modo" got in at a feather weight, "Donnythorne" and "Puck" each carrying upwards of two stone extra. "Puck" swerved at the first hurdle, and thereby was thrown completely out of the race. "Quasi Modo" led round the whole way, followed by "Donnythorne," both taking their jumps in good form; the result of the feather weight being that, although the rider of "Quasi Modo" was thrown on to the pony's neck at every hurdle, he managed to stick on sufficiently to win easily. It would have been a good race if the weights had only been more equalized.

THIRD RACE.

"HANDICAP."—For all horses that have started during the meeting. Rs. 100 from the fund. Rs. 30 entrance. H. F.—R. C.

			st	lb.	
Capt. Stack's ...	brn. au. h ..	Benedict.......	9	10	Owner.
Mr. H.'s	w. a. g......	Tol Loll	8	10	Mr. Candy.
Capt. C.	c. a. h......	Shahab	9	1	Owner.
Mr. H.'s	g. aus. g...	Emigrant	9	11	Owner.

The Poona stables had all gone, with the exception of Captain Stack's; so this was thought to be a certainty for the Nuggurites, and for Mr. H.'s stable in particular, on account of two horses being in. A capital start was effected, "Benedict" bounding off with the lead, followed closely by "Shahab" and "Emigrant," with "Tol Loll" slightly in rear. The three horses raced round altogether, "Benedict" leading most of the way until they came to the ½ mile turn when "Tol Loll" was seen drawing up to his horses, having evidently reserved his powers for the final struggle. "Emigrant" as usual shut up when called upon, and would not attempt to go to the front. A capital race took place between the others, "Benedict" winning easy by above half a length. "Tol Loll" and "Shahab" running a dead heat for the second place. This may be considered among the best performances of the meeting. Time—2 min. 45 sec.

The course is 200 yards under 1½ miles.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING GRANT BUILDINGS.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP'S JUDGMENT.

SOME days since we reported a suit in the High Court at the instance of Messrs. Donald Robertson and John Smith, (trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865, to wind up the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh) against the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). At that time, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, by whom the case was heard, said he would write out his judgment in the case, and His Lordship has since given the following judgment:—

On the 19th of June 1865 Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh executed to the defendants, the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, a mortgage of the two large blocks of buildings situated at Colaba, and known as Grant Buildings, in consideration of Rs. 7,50,000 lent by the bank to him, in sums of Rs. 3,00,000, Rs. 2,00,000, and Rs. 2,50,000. That mortgage, in default of repayment of the money at the time stipulated between the parties, expressly authorised the bank, without any further concurrence of the mortgagor, after the expiration of one calendar month's notice to sell the premises either by public auction or private contract and either with or without special conditions or stipulations relative to title or otherwise, with power to buy in the premises at any auction, or to rescind any contract for the sale thereof, and to re-sell the same from time to time, without being answerable for any loss or diminution in price consequent on such resale.

Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, the mortgagor, having subsequently to the execution of the mortgage become unable to pay his debts, convened a meeting of his creditors on the 26th May 1866 under Act XXVIII. of 1865. Resolutions were then passed for winding up his estate under that Act, and appointing the plaintiffs and Mr. J. Beattie trustees for that purpose. Mr. Beattie was since, and before this suit, discharged from the trust, about August 1867.

On the 4th January 1867 Messrs. Remington and Co., as agents in Bombay for the Land Mortgage Bank, having been informed that the trustees of Mr. C. Furdoonjee intended shortly to make a distribution of the realised assets of his estate, by letter addressed to Mr. J. Laidlaw Scott, the manager for the trustees, inquired by what means the trustees proposed to ascertain the dividend payable on the amount due to the Land Mortgage Bank. On the 14th January 1867 Mr. Scott replied that, before any dividend could be paid, the security held by the bank, viz., the Grant Buildings, must either be realised, or definitely valued and taken over by the bank, so that the amount of debt chargeable on the general estate should be determined, and he added, "I now, therefore, on behalf of the trustees, request that you will, at your earliest convenience, consent to a sale by public auction of the property in question, or that you will take it over on behalf of the bank at a valuation." By letter of the 22nd January 1867 Remington and Co. stated it as their opinion that under the then existing circumstances "it would be impossible to obtain a suitable offer for so large a property." They suggested a valuation, by two valuators, one to be named by the trustees and the other by the Bank, or that the trustees should name a value for approval, that Messrs. Remington and Co. preferred the latter course "as it would save the expense of having a formal valuation, which in the present disturbed value of property could be very little relied upon." On the 26th January 1867 Mr. J. L. Scott, on behalf of the trustees, wrote expressing their desire to have an early settlement of the question, and with that view, after referring to a valuation, made by Mr. Thomas Crawford in June 1866, of the Grant Buildings at Rs. 9,88,876, and deducting two lacs for subsequent depreciation of property in Bombay, named eight lacs of rupees as the valuation at which the bank should take over the Grant Buildings. On the 29th July 1867 Remington and Co., by letter, stated that it was not their intention to sell or assume possession of the mortgaged property, but offered to relinquish the claim of the Bank on it at the price (8 lacs) named by the trustees as that at which the bank should take it over, if the trustees would take it over for the general estate at that price. If the trustees were unwilling to do this, Remington and Co. proposed that a value should be fixed, and suggested six lacs as the then value, and requested the trustees, if they did not approve of that estimate, to name a valuator, whose valuation should be taken subject to approval. By letter of the 4th January 1867 Mr. Scott, by direction of the trustees, agreed to the sum of six lacs of rupees as the value, and added that no dividend would be paid to the bank until the sum due on the mortgage was adjusted, and that the trustees would retain monies in hand to meet the dividend. The next two letters related to some repairs of the buildings, which Messrs. Remington and Co. proposed should be made at the expense of the bank and added to the debt due to it. To this the trustees acceded. On the 26th March 1867 Remington and Co. wrote to the trustees a letter, the important part of which was as follows:—"It has been considered desirable by the directors of the Land Mortgage Bank that the property upon which they hold mortgage should not be allowed to be thrown into market and sold at the present rates, but rather that, if possible, some arrangement should be come to in order to assist the winding up of the estate now in process of liquidation, for the bank to become the absolute owners of the property and thus enable them to hold it (for a few years) until times are better. We are advised that this cannot be done unless the property is put up for sale by auction, and leave from the Court obtained for the bank, as mortgagees, to bid. Under these circumstances it is positively necessary that a sum should be arrived at as the value, to enable us to rank on the estate for the deficiency. We shall be glad if you will take steps to have the property put up for sale at once. You are of course aware that we, as mortgagees, have a right to hold the property as long as we like, but we think that it will prevent a complication of affairs if we become the absolute owners, and so end our connection with the estate. Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell, our solicitors, will render you any assistance you may require in reference to the title to the property, &c., and if the property fetches less than the sum for which it is mortgaged we will indemnify you in the costs of the sale." To that Mr. P. Dewar (who during the absence of Mr. J. L. Scott in England, acted as manager for the trustees) by direction of the trustees, replied in a letter of the 1st April 1867—"They (the trustees) are willing to carry out your suggestions as far as lies in their power, and to expose the mortgaged property for sale in the manner proposed, on the understanding that you will guarantee to reimburse them for all costs and charges incurred in connection with the sale, *and, in addition thereto, the amount of commission receivable by them as trustees for realising the property* I shall be glad to receive your assent to these terms."

This demand for commission by the trustees instantly checked the negotiation. However, after the lapse of about two months, Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell, as solicitors for the bank, by a letter of the 30th May 1867, once again attempted to renew it. They write "As we presume it is the wish of the trustees to get the estate wound up as soon as possible, some understanding must be come to about this property. The bank are willing (subject to the sanction of the Board, which they would telegraph for) to take the property over at 6 lacs, which they think is beyond what it is worth, and certainly beyond what it would make if put up for sale. If, however, you think it will make more, the only way is to have it put up for sale by auction, and we would then apply to the Court for leave to bid, and so prevent its being sold under its fair value." On the 10th June 1867 Mr. P. Dewar replied.—"I have to intimate that the trustees are willing to co-operate with the bank's agents here, with a view to having the property sold, and beg to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter addressed, on the 1st April last, to Messrs. Remington and Co. on the subject. The trustees are of opinion that the property should be put up by them for sail by public auction, as the most equitable mode of ascertaining its value, at a reserved price of Rs. 6,00,000, the bank will then be in the same position to bid as any other intending purchasers. The trustees, however, as previously intimated to Messrs. Remington and Co., stipulate that all expenses in connection with the sale should be guaranteed to them, whether the property is sold at the auction or not, *together with their commission of 2½ per cent. in the event of a sale.*"

That reiterated demand for commission at 2½ per cent. by the trustees finally put an end to the negotiation. Messrs. Remington & Co., as agents for the bank, were perfectly justified in resisting a claim so unreasonable, and the trustees, by urging it, and thus preventing an arrangement which would have been highly beneficial to the general estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, testified how vastly they preferred their own interests to those of the creditors. The trustees would have had a plausible claim to commission on any sum realised by the sale, in excess of the debt due to the bank, for any such excess would have fallen into the general estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee. But they would not have any claim whatever upon the rest of the proceeds of sale, which would have been applicable in discharge of the mortgage debt due to the Bank. The trustees derive their sole title to remuneration from the 5th and 20th sections of Act XXVIII. of 1865. That remuneration is chargeable on the assets of the insolvent trader, as the latter section shows. The Grant Buildings were vested in the bank, and there remained in Cursetjee Furdoonjee the equity of redemption only; that is, the right to redeem the property by payment in full of the mortgage debt. So far, therefore, as the mortgaged premises are concerned, that equity of redemption, and no more, formed part of his assets. In the event of a sale of the premises discharged of the incumbrance, the equity of redemption would be represented by the surplus, if any, and upon it, as being part of the general estate, the vote of the unsecured creditors under section 5, or an order of the Court under section 20, awarding 2½ per cent. commission to the trustees, would attach, but on no other part of the proceeds of the security held by the bank. Moreover, by taking the conduct of the sale, as the bank was, very properly, willing to allow them to do, the trustees would not in fact have been put to any expense or appreciable trouble whatsoever. The sale would really have been advertized and carried out by public auctioneers, who would have been named by the trustees, but, according to the terms proposed, paid by the bank. In *exparte Whisson* (3 Deacon's Rep. 646) the Court of Review in Bankruptcy held that the Official Assignee was not entitled to any commission on £700, the proceeds of the sale of the bankrupt's mortgaged property, which were insufficient to satisfy the debt due on the mortgage, the Official Assignee having rendered no substantial service at the sale. Sir John Cross said—"The Commissioner is bound to look to the nature of the services of the Official Assignee, and the amount of the bankrupt's property. Now, if the Commissioner has in this case calculated any allowance to the Official Assignee in respect of the sum of £700, which was not the property of the bankrupt, he has done wrong and the allowance must be rescinded." Sir George Rose, after referring to a case which had been cited, said.—"There, the only question was whether the Official Assignee was entitled to so much—here, the only question is, whether he is entitled to anything. Suppose the Official Assignee had refused to execute the conveyance to the purchaser, unless he was paid the sum he claimed for commission out of the proceeds of the sale,—I much question whether this Court would not have ordered him to execute the conveyance, and pay the costs of the application." Whether then regard be had to Act XXVIII. of 1865 itself or to the practice in bankruptcy in England, (which practice has on more than one occasion, been taken as a guide by the Judges of this Court in deciding other questions which have arisen under that Act) the claim put forth by the trustees to commission on the whole of the proceeds of sale, if they were permitted to conduct the sale, was wholly untenable.

The negotiations having failed it became necessary for the Land Mortgage Bank to take steps to establish the amount in respect of which they might claim against the general estate. Accordingly, in the matter of Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Act XXVIII. of 1865, a petition under section 15 of that Act, expressly for that purpose (vide paragraph 9 of the petition) was on the 13th of August 1868, presented to Sir Joseph Arnould in Chamber, on behalf of the bank, stating the mortgage, the receipt of rents, the making of repairs and other disbursements, and that after giving credit for all monies received, a sum of Rs. 8,42,192-9-10 was due to the bank, for principal, interest, and disbursements under the mortgage, and that as the maximum amount likely to be bid at the sale of the mortgage property would probably not be nearly sufficient to cover the amount due to the bank, the bank was desirous of having liberty to bid for those premises at such sale. It prayed that the Bank might be at liberty to put up the mortgaged property for sale by public auction with all convenient speed, by such auctioneers and subject to such arrangements as to auctioneer's charges and commission, as to the bank might seem expedient, and that it should have liberty to bid at the sale and if they should so elect, to become the purchasers, and to set off against the amount for which they should purchase an equivalent amount of the sum due to the bank, and that a release to that extent from the bank should be taken as payment of the purchase money; and that, if any party other than the bank should purchase, the purchase money, or a sufficient part thereof, should be paid to the bank in respect of the mortgage debt, and that the balance, if any, should be paid to the trustees of the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and that the bank and the trustees should join in all necessary conveyance. to the purchaser. That petition was signed and duly verified by the affidavit of Mr. G. M. Stewart, of Remington and Co.

On the same day (August 13th, 1867) Sir J. Arnould issued a summons to the trustees (Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. John Smith, and Mr. Beattie) to attend him in Chamber and to show cause, if any they had, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted and an order made in the terms of it.

On the 29th of August, the matter coming on before Sir J. Arnould, Mr. Winter, of the firm of Keir, Prescott, and Winter, as solicitors of the trustees, appeared to show cause against the prayer of the petition, Mr. Pigot appearing for the bank in support of the petition. Sir J. Arnould made on that day an order in the terms of the prayer of the petition, but with this addition, that if the bank should purchase at a larger sum than the amount of the debt due to it, the bank should pay the excess to the trustees.

No appeal was made against that order, nor was there any application made to Sir J. Arnould to modify it in any respect, or to set it aside.

The property was advertised for sale on the 20th September, and from thence daily until the 20th October, and was, pursuant to the advertisement, sold by public auction, at their sale rooms, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., on the 21st October 1867 for Rs. 2,50,000, to Hirjibhai Nusserwanjee Patel, who attended the sale by direction of Mr. Fogo, one of the partners in the house of Remington and Co., and pursuant to the leave given by the order of the 29th August, bid for and purchased the premises on behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank. There were eighteen or twenty persons at the sale, and the only other bidder at the sale who has been spoken of by the witnesses, was Mr. Macdonald, of the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., who attended at the sale on behalf of Messrs. Dadabhai Ruttonjee and Co. Whether there were any other bidders is not quite clear upon the evidence. I incline to the belief that there were not.

No application to set aside the sale, or to open the biddings, or for a resale, was made to Sir J. Arnould by or on behalf of the trustees of the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

On the 22nd October 1867 Remington and Co. addressed a letter on behalf of the bank to the trustees, together with a memorandum, in which after crediting the purchase money of the Grant Buildings, Rs. 2,50,000, they claimed, in respect of the balance Rs. 5,42,966-8-6 remaining due to the bank on the mortgage, payment of the first and second dividend, out of the general estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee in the hands of the trustees.

The trustees declined to recognise the validity of the sale or to join in a conveyance to the bank, and, on the 23rd November 1867, their manager, Mr. J. L. Scott, who had returned, wrote, on behalf of the trustees, to Remington and Co., a letter, menacing the bank with the institution of a suit to set aside the sale, and stating that they were advised by eminent counsel to adopt that course in preference to a summary application to Sir J. Arnould for that purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and stating the willingness of the trustees to accept a fresh memorandum of the bank's claim, in which the Grant Buildings should be valued at 6½ lacs of rupees, and that the trustees would pay a dividend on the balance. To that proposal Remington and Co. on behalf of the bank declined to accede. Some further correspondence of no importance having taken place between the parties and between their solicitors, the trustees, under pressure of a promised application to Sir J. Arnould for an attachment against them for contempt, in not obeying his order of the 29th August 1867 to join in a conveyance of the Grant Bildings to the bank as purchasers, filed their plaint in the present suit on the 9th of December 1867.

That plaint, in its fifth paragraph, alleges an agreement by the bank with the trustees that the Grant Buildings should be put up for sale by public auction at a reserved price of six lacs of rupees, but no such *final* agreement has been proved. The bank did indeed, as has been already stated by me, express its willingness, through Messrs. Remington and Co., to take the Grant Buildings over at a value of six lacs of rupees, but the trustees, by insisting upon the additional stipulation that they should themselves be personally gratified by commission at 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of the sale, brought the negotiation for an arrangement to an untimely end.

The alleged equity of the trustees to have the sale set aside is put forth in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of the plaint, which were as follows:—

7. "On the twenty-first day of October 1867 the said premises were put up for sale and knocked down to one Heerjee Nusserwanjee Patel for Rs. 2,50,000. The said Heerjee Nusserwanjee Patel attended the sale and purchased as agent for the defendants. There was one other bidder at the sale, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, of the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co, who, however, stopped bidding on hearing at the sale that the said Heerjee Nusserwanjee Patel had authority to buy in the property at seven or eight lacs of rupees, to which price the said A. J. Macdonald was not willing to advance his offer.

8. "The price at which the said property was so knocked down was very much below the real value of the property, and below what many persons were and are willing to have given and to give for the same, and the plaintiffs say that the said sale was an unfair and inequitable one, that purchasers did not come forward to bid and offer to purchase the said premises owing to the general belief and understanding that the defendants, the bank, were prepared to bid up to seven or eight lacs for the property and to take it over themselves at that price, that on several occasions previous to the said auction, intending purchasers or their agents made enquiries of Messrs. Remington & Co., the agents of the defendants, as to the price that they were prepared to take for the said property; in one instance the answer was, not less than rupees eight lacs and fifty thousand, and in another rupees eight lacs. There were several purchasers prepared to give six or seven lacs for the property, but they did not attend the said sale or make any offer, owing to the general belief which prevailed as aforesaid that the said Messrs. Remington & Co. would not accept less than eight lacs, and such belief was, as the plaintiffs believe, grounded on the statements made as aforesaid, by the said agents of the defendants."

In the 11th paragraph of the plaint the trustees deny the power of Sir J. Arnould to make the order for sale "so far at least as he thereby gave leave to the defendants, the said bank, to bid for the said premises, without fixing a reserved price, and that the said sale under the circumstances of the case was unfair and unjust and ought not to be carried out." The plaint prays a resale, with proper conditions for insuring a fair sale, or that, if the bank claims to take over the premises they should do so at a new and proper valuation, and that, if necessary, the order for sale dated the 29th August 1867 should be set aside, and that further proceedings under it, or under the petition of the bank on which that order was forwarded, should be stayed. An account of the sum due to the bank is also prayed.

The defendants, the bank, by their written statement, filed on the 31st January 1868, controverted the alleged equities of the trustees, and insisted upon the fairness of their conduct and of the sale.

The issues which have been settled are—

1st.—Whether this suit is sustainable under the circumstances of the case.

2nd.—Whether there was any such agreement between the plaintiffs and defendents as in the 4th paragraph of the plaint alleged.

3rd.—Whether the Judge's order of the 29th August is a bar to this suit.

4th.—Whether, if not originally a bar to this suit, the said order of the 29th August 1867 has been so far acquiesced in by the plaintiffs, as that they cannot now maintain this suit.

5th. Whether the sale of the premises in the plaint mentioned was a fair sale.

Substantially the two leading points for consideration in this case are—1st, Whether the order for sale made by Sir J. Arnould ought to be or can be set aside by this Court; and 2ndly, whether, if that order ought not to be or cannot be interfered with in this suit, the sale which has taken place under it, has been conducted on behalf of the bank in such an unfair and inequitable manner as that it ought to be set aside by a decree in this suit.

It was faintly contended for the plaintiffs, the trustees, that, inasmuch as under section 4 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, the majority required at the meeting of creditors, who resolve that the estate of a trader ought to be wound up under the Act, should be a majority not only in number but also in "*unsecured* value," a Judge had not any power to entertain such a petition as that of the bank from a secured creditor, or to make on it such an order of sale as that of the 29th August 1867. But the 15th section of the Act is not confined to secured creditors. It enables the Court, or (coupled with the 25th section), a Judge in Chambers, to decide "any dispute or question that may arise between the trustees" and the insolvent trader, "or *any creditor*, debtor or claimant." It was intended by the Legislature to substitute that summary and comparatively inexpensive system for more tedious and costly litigation, such as a civil suit for foreclosure and sale. It would be a narrow and most mischievous construction of the 15th section to limit its application to unsecured creditors only. The declared policy of the Act was to provide for the more speedy liquidation of the estates of insolvent traders in Bombay. When the Legislature intended to speak of unsecured creditors, it did so in express terms as in the 4th and 17th sections. I have no doubt of the jurisdiction of Sir J. Arnould to entertain the petition of the bank and, upon the consent of the Bank, to direct that the property should be put up for sale, and that the bank should have leave to bid. But it was argued that inasmuch as he did not direct that it should be put up at a reserved price, his order was wrong. Assuming that it were so, I doubt whether I should have any jurisdiction to set it aside. This is a Division Court and not a Court of Appeal. It is, however, said that this suit may be entertained by a Division Court, because there is no appeal against a Judge's order under Act. XXVIII. of 1865. I am not by any means certain that there is no appeal, or that if there

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be not, that circumstance would afford a good foundation for the institution of an original suit. It is, however, unnecessary for me to decide, and I refrain from deciding, either of these points, as, even admitting that there cannot be any appeal from the order of sale, and that this Court has jurisdiction to entertain this suit to set aside a Judge's order made under Act XXVIII. of 1865, I am unable to discover any error in law in Sir J. Arnould's order of the 29th August 1867 for which it should be set aside. Although, no doubt, he might have fixed a reserved price, below which the property should not be sold, either to the Bank or to any other purchaser, and such might have been a very proper direction to have given, and would appear to be usual where the mortgagee has leave to bid; (*ex parte Young* De Gex Bankruptcy Reports, 146 *ex parte Holyman* 89 Jurist 156, *ex parte Commercial Bank of London in re Hills* L. T. N. S. 782,) it was quite discretionary with the learned Judge whether he should do so or not. The Court sometimes is unwilling to fix a reserved price. (See 1 Jac. and Walker 389, 392 n.) In fact Mr. Winter, the solicitor of the trustees, did not ask for or suggest any such direction. I called Mr. Winter as a witness at the hearing of this case, to ascertain what course he had pursued before Sir J. Arnould. Mr. Winter said—"I did not ask the Judge to fix any reserved price. I rested my opposition on the ground that one calendar month's notice of the Bank's intention to sell had not been given." That objection has not been taken in this suit, and does not seem to have been borne out by the facts proved. Mr. Winter continued thus—"I believe I said also that the trustees would not object to the sale if they were given the conduct of it. I did not ask the Judge to give the conduct of the sale to any officer of the Court or to anybody in particular." Most probably, if Sir J. Arnould had been asked, by or on behalf of the trustees, to fix a reserved price, and to have given the conduct of the sale to an officer of the Court, he would have readily assented to such a course; but, as the only matter about which the trustees appear to have been particularly anxious was their commission, (a solicitude which, I gather from the evidence of Mr. Winter, did not escape the observation of Sir Joseph Arnould) they omitted to cause any suggestion to be made to the learned Judge as to a reserved price or a sale by an officer of the Court. It is also more than probable that the Bank would not, before him, have objected either to the fixing by the Judge of a reserved price, or to the conduct of the sale being given even to the trustees themselves, if they had foregone their demand for commission. The correspondence before the sale to which I have adverted, fully justifies that conclusion. The Bank and their agents, Remington and Co., seem, throughout that correspondence, to have been disposed to give fair and reasonable terms to the trustees. On behalf of the trustees the attention of the Court was drawn to the fact that the first condition of sale stated that the property was sold subject to a reserved bidding. Both, however, of the auctioneers called as witnesses on behalf of the trustees (Mr. Bennett and Mr. Crawford) stated that it was the *invariable* practice in Bombay to have such a condition in sales of immoveable property by public auction, whether or not there really is a reserved price, and Mr. Bennett added that, notwithstanding that condition, it was more usual that there should not be, than that there should be, a reserved price. Where leave is given to a mortgagee to bid, it is true that usually the conduct of the sale is not given to him, but is given to the official or trade assignee, or is conducted by the Court (Sugden's Vendors, p. 66, 11th edn, *Ex parte McGregor* 4 De Gex and Smale, 603. *Domville* vs. *Berrington* 2 Y. and C. 723). But, where the property is clearly insufficient to pay the mortgage debt, the mortgagee has been allowed both to bid, and to conduct the sale. (*Spaight* vs. *Paterson*, 9 Irish Equity Reports 149, *Power* vs. *Allen*. Ibid *Steele* vs. *Devonport*, 11 Irish Eq. Rep. 339.) The fact that the trustees were willing at one time to allow the Bank to take over the Grant Buildings at 6 lacs of rupees, and the evidence in this cause, show that the property here is a scanty security. In the recent case, *Ex parte the Commercial Bank of London in re Hills*, to which I have already referred, on the question of a reserved bidding, the mortgage was allowed both to bid and to conduct the sale.

As to the alleged unfairness of the mode in which the sale was conducted, the trustees have, I think, altogether failed to make out their case. The intended sale was duly advertised in two principal English and two principal native newspapers in Bombay for a month preceding the sale. Lest the trustees should forget it, Messrs. Remington and Co. sent them a note, on the morning of the 21st October, to remind them that the sale was to take place on that day. Neither the trustees, nor their manager took the trouble to attend, or to procure bidders, or in any way to assist at the sale. It is alleged, however, that, by naming high prices, Remington & Co. deterred the public from bidding at the sale. In support of this allegation three conversations have been given in evidence on behalf of the trustees. Of these, one occurred in December 1866, when it is said that Mr. Gilbert M. Stewart, of the firm of Remington & Co., declined an offer of five lacs of rupees made by Cowasjee Hormusjee, a broker, on behalf of some third person, and named seven or eight lacs as the probable price. The next conversation appears to have occurred five or six months before the sale, *i.e.*, in April or May 1867, when, in reply to Mr. J. Flower, (a broker who had not then any instructions to make an offer, but merely had gone to sound Remington & Co. as to price. Mr. Stewart is said to have named eight lacs as the price. Both of these attempts to purchase, were attempts to purchase by private contract, and had not any relation to a sale by public auction. Both conversations occurred before even the order for sale by public auction was asked for or made; one having occurred eight months, and the other at least three or four months before the date (29th August 1867) of that order. It is quite vain to adduce such remote conversations as affording equitable grounds for setting aside a sale made by public auction in October. The third conversation relied upon by the trustees, is stated to have taken place at the sale between Mr. Hurrell, the Bank's solicitor, and Mr. Macdonald. The latter had commenced the bidding by a bid of one lac of rupees. The bidding having reached a sum of about two lacs, or two lacs and ten thousand rupees, Mr. Macdonald—without, as he deposed, thinking that Mr. Hurrell attended the sale as solicitor for the Bank, but believing that he might know something about the matter,—asked him "what sum would be required to purchase the property," to which Mr. Hurrell replied "You will have to bid considerably more than that." Mr. Hurrell did not name any sum to which it would be necessary for Mr. Macdonald to go, but Mr. Macdonald being under the impression that the Bank had a claim of about six lacs of rupees upon the property, and having been informed,—not, however, either by the auctioneer or any person acting on behalf of the Bank, but by Dadabhai Hormusjee, who was present at the sale, and was a partner in the firm of Dadabhai Ruttonjee & Co., for which Mr. Macdonald was bidding,—that the lowest price at which the property would probably be allowed to go was six or seven lacs of rupees, came to the conclusion that it would not be permitted by the Bank to be sold for a less sum. He, however, after receiving Mr. Hurrell's reply, seems to have made another bid, viz., Rs. 2,25,000, and then to have ceased bidding. He admits that he had gone to the sale in search of a bargain, and would most likely not have gone beyond three lacs of rupees for the property. It would have been more prudent on the part of Mr. Hurrell not to have imparted even so much information as he did to Mr. Macdonald, but he did not volunteer it, and had not held himself out as the Bank's solicitor at the sale, nor did Mr. Macdonald at that time regard him as such, and Mr. Hurrell did not name any sum to Mr. Macdonald as the reserved price. Mr. Hurrell's reply alone could not have been sufficient to induce Mr. Macdonald to discontinue bidding, and, in fact, he made a bid after receiving that reply. Mr. Macdonald's intention to buy only in the event of his being able to get a cheap bargain, his own impression as to the amount of the debt due to the Bank, and the information supplied to him by Dadabhai Hormusjee during the auction, as to the sum below which it was probable that the property would not be permitted to go, manifestly must have furnished the substantial reasons for Mr. Macdonald's stopping at Rs. 2,25,000. No complaint was made at the sale, either by Mr. Macdonald or any other person, as to the mode in which it was conducted. Mr. Bennett, the experienced and very respectable auctioneer who presided at the sale, and was called as a witness for the trustees, has deposed to its perfect fairness, and that it was conducted in the usual manner.

For the trustees an inference was attempted to be founded upon a newspaper report of some remarks made by Mr. Lidderdale, of the firm of Remington & Co., long after the sale, at a meeting of the Colaba Company on the 26th January 1868, that his firm had authority from some other parties than the Bank to bid a much higher price for the Grant Buildings than the sum at which they were knocked down at the auction, but this inference cannot be sustained, as Messrs. Remington & Co., it has been proved, had not instructions from any other quarter than the Bank to purchase, and Mr. Lidderdale has deposed that the sum named by him at the meeting, pointed to what the Colaba Company could conveniently have afforded to give for the Grant Buildings at the time of the auction, and not to any sum at which Remington & Co. were authorised by the Bank or any other persons to purchase.

It is said that the price is inadequate. But in the case of the sale of reversionary interests, over which Courts of Equity watch with peculiarly jealous care, those courts will not on that ground set aside a sale by public auction if that auction be fairly conducted; and the reason is that such a sale is considered a means of ascertaining the market price. (*Shelly* vs. *Nash*, 3, Maddock R. 232. *Earl of Aldborough* vs. *Trye*, 7 Cl. and F. 460, per Lord Cottenham).

For these reasons I think that the trustees cannot succeed in this suit. The first issue therefore must be found in the negative and for the defendants. So too must the second issue. On the third and fourth issues it is not necessary that there should be any finding. The fifth issue, whether the sale was a fair sale, must be found in the affirmative and for the defendants. The decree must therefore be for the defendants, with costs. To prevent it, however, from interposing any technical difficulty in the way of the trustees, I shall, for the following reasons, make an addition to it.

The trustees have, I think, pursued a mistaken course in bringing this suit.

On the question of value, evidence was given on their behalf to show that the Grant Buildings were in 1863 sold to Cursetjee Furdoonjee, the mortgagor, for Rs. 12,10,000, were valued in 1865 by Mr. Thomas Crawford for Rs. 17,00,000, were again valued by him in June 1866 at the more moderate sum of Rs. 9,88,876, and at the hearing of this cause he valued them as being then as well as in October 1867, the time of the sale, worth Rs. 5,50,000, or Rs. 6,00,000. I have, however, already stated that mere inadequacy of consideration would not sustain such a suit as this, the sale having been a fair one, by public auction. But Mr. Crawford, the valuator, stated that he was instructed to offer five lacs of rupees for Grant Buildings, and went to Remington & Co. for that purpose a few days after the sale of the 21st October 1867. Gathering, however, from a conversation which he then had with Mr. Greenwood, that such a price would not be accepted, he abstained from making any offer. Mr. Flower also said that he knows a person whom he believes to be willing to give five lacs, and counsel for the trustees have said that they can bring forward a person willing to purchase at five lacs.

If this be so, it becomes important to notice that the sale of the 21st October last was not only a sale by public auction, but also a judicial sale. The Land Mortgage Bank, by presenting their petition in the Insolvency Matter under Act XXVIII. of 1865, praying an order for sale and leave to bid, instituted a proceeding, summary indeed, but nevertheless akin to an English Equity suit for foreclosure and sale. In Bankruptcy in England such a summary proceeding by motion or petition is not unfrequently instituted when, as in the case of the present mortgage, it becomes necessary to ascertain the extent to which the mortgagee is entitled to claim against the general estate of the bankrupt trader, (Lord Henley's Bankrupt Law, 105, 106, 107. Fisher on Mortgages, 2nd edn., vol., 1, pp. 531-535). Without the consent of the mortgagee there could not have been any sale of the Grant Buildings free of the mortgage, unless the trustees were prepared to redeem by payment of the mortgage debt in full, which they were not. It would in the present state of the market have been useless for them to have endeavoured to sell the mere equity of redemption, i. e., to sell the premises charged with the mortgage. No witness has suggested that the premises are now even equal in value to the mortgage debt. The arrangement, frustrated by the demand for commission that the Bank should take them over at six lacs, shows that both parties consider the debt to exceed the value of the security. The Bank could not with safety have purchased without previously obtaining leave to bid, a leave which it is quite proper that they should have and usual for the Court to grant, in order that, as mortgagees, they may protect their own interest which constitutes the paramount claim upon the property,—(*Sidney* vs. *Ranger* 12 Simon 118, *ex-parte Ducane*, Buck. 18) *ex-parte Hammond*, ibid 464, *ex-parte Marsh*, 1 Maddock, 148. Though the sale was not conducted by one of the regular officers of the Court, yet having been made in pursuance of the order of a Judge under Act XXVIII. of 1865, it was, to all intents and purposes, a judicial sale. Remington & Co., to whom the management of it was entrusted by that order, thereby become, for that purpose, officers of the Court, and, as such, subject to its controlling power. The sale, being judicial, it was, I think, in order to procure a resale, quite unnecessary to impeach the Bank or its agents of misconduct, as has been done, without just cause, and without success. The proper course for the trustees to have taken would have been to have caused an application to be made to Sir J. Arnould to permit the biddings to be opened, and the property to be again sumitted to public competition. The sale on the 21st October was not a sale in any respect governed by the Civil Procedure Code. In Courts of Equity mere advance of price if the report of the purchaser being the best bidder is not confirmed, is sufficient to open the biddings, and they will be opened more than once, even on the application of the same person if a sufficient advance be offered. (Lord St. Leonard's Vendors and Pur. 11th edn. p. 85.) There have been instances where under very particular circumstances, biddings have been opened after the report has been confirmed, and the advance offered has been considerable. (Ibid. 85, 86.) The authorities as to opening biddings in equity and as to resale, and as to what is required of the person offering the increased price are collected in the 3rd edition of Seton on Decrees pp. 1204, 1205, and 2 Daniell's Chan. Prac. 922, 1st edn. *Terson* vs. *Hawkins* 18 Jurist 721, *Osborne* vs. *Foreman* 2 Jurist N. S. 361, S. C. 8 De Gex. Mac. and Gor. 122, and on appeal to the House of Lords as *Barlow* v. *Osborne* 4 Jurist N. S. 367, and House of Lords Cas. 556, 27 L. J. N. S. Chan. 308. *In re Jones* 5 Jur. N. S. 1243, S. C. 1 L. T. N. S. 186, may also be referred to. Lord Manners, a very good authority on such questions, in *ex-parte Partington* (1 Ball and Beatty's Rep. 209, 210, S. C. 1 Rose 367, and Lord Henley's Bankrupt Law p. 108, edn. of 1832), said that he saw no reason why biddings should not be opened in bankruptcy cases when the application is made recently after sale and there be circumstances to warrant the interference of the Court, and that if it were a sale before the Master, not confirmed, it would be quite a matter of course to open the bidding upon a sufficient advance, *particularly in case of insolvent estates, where creditors are concerned*. In that particular case he declined to do so because the deed of conveyance had been executed and the purchaser put into possession. A Judge may, under Sec. 25 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, make any order which the Insolvent Debtors' Court may make and the Stat. 11 and 12 Vic. c. 21, (the Insolvent Debtors' Act) Sec. 31, gives complete power to that Court to regulate the sale of property upon the application of any creditor or mortgagee, or of the insolvent. The special circumstances here, viz., that no reserve price was fixed, that the sale was conducted by the agents of the Bank, and that so great an advance as double the sum at which the property was knocked down should be offered would strongly favour an application to open the biddings. Much valuable time has been wasted by this suit. However there not being any Master's report of the sale to the Bank confirmed under general order by lapse of time, or any order *nisi* or order absolute of the learned Judge or of the Court confirming the sale to stand in the way of an application to open the biddings, in dismissing this suit with costs, I do so expressly *without prejudice* to any application which may be made to Sir Joseph Arnould by the trustees or any intending purchaser, in the matter of the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Act XXVIII. of 1865, to open the biddings, or for a resale of the Grant Buildings, or otherwise with regard to the order of the 29th August 1867, and the proceedings which have been had upon it. It will of course rest with my brother Arnould to decide whether the application is too late, or, for any other reason, ought not to be granted.

It only remains for me to say that the censure of the avidity for commission displayed by the trustees does not apply to Mr. J. Laidlaw Scott, who has only become a trustee within the last few months, and has succeeded to the present unfortunate suit bequeathed to him by his predecessors.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 12TH AUGUST.

THE steamer "Governor Higginson," which left Bombay on Monday last with the Sind mails, was only signalled last evening. It appears she met with foul weather somewhere near the Gulf of Cutch and suffered some damage. I am sorry to report, also, that five Hindoo passengers, whose names I have not been able to ascertain, were washed overboard during the storm and lost.

The municipal rate-payers of Kurrachee have at the eleventh hour thought of action in the matter of the new bill now before Council for this place, and have petitioned His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, through the Commissioner in Sind, praying that the bill may not be passed into law until they have, to use their own words, "the opportunity of demonstrating that its objects are not founded on fact, and of expressing what to the best of their belief they would consider a fit and proper bill for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of Kurrachee." It is time that this step was taken. If the people of a rising town like Kurrachee—rate-payers by whom alone the municipal coffers are well supplied from time to time—could quietly look on and submit, without the least assertion of their rights as free men, to what the present bill would enforce from them when made into law, it is not at all to be wondered that the Government would try to ride roughshod over them, and it is only to be hoped that the petition will not be too late to have the desired effect.

The present week has been alive with the excitement caused by the laying of two fresh informations against that unfortunate young man, Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwallah, of which I made mention in my last. The preliminary enquiries in the matter of the complaint by Merwanjee Ardaseer, of the firm of Jehanghier & Co.. were continued up to Wednesday, when the accused was examined. Merwanjee admitted the drawing of the bills for Rs. 1,000 on Grindlay, Groom & Co., but stated his ignorance of the true state of his accounts with that firm when he did so. His examination lasted for some time, and at its close the magistrate deferred further enquiry into the case, and ordered the issue of a summons to the agent of the Bombay firm on whom the bill was drawn, to attend to give evidence. This case will, therefore, probably lie over for a couple of weeks at least. The second case was then proceeded with. Witnesses examined till evening, then adjourned,—resumed again yesterday, and closed with the framing of the charge of cheating by the magistrate against the accused, who, on being charged, pleaded not guilty, and asked that his defence might be heard. The case now stands adjourned till Monday, the 24th instant, to give accused the necessary time to produce his evidence. But grave doubts are entertained of his being able to bring forward any to turn the tables in his favour. From the depositions already published in the local papers, which I consider too voluminous to give you at length, it seems clear that Merwanjee knew himself to be almost beyond his depth when he gave Jairam the cheque on the Agra Bank, but it may be said in his favour that he had good credit and could, as the manager of the bank stated, have made arrangements to have the cheque honoured. Besides it certainly displayed a lax system in the Commissariat Department to have retained the cheque and not presented it for payment till after Merwanjee's failure. Merwanjee, in his examination concerning it, said—"I did not know whether I had money in the Agra Bank or not when I drew the cheque." I used to draw on the Agra Bank whether I had money there or not. My pass-book has not been posted up for two months. If I had known that the cheque would have been dishonoured,—if the manager wrote to me,—I would have arranged to meet it as I did once before. I was under the impression that the cheque had been paid, and my account overdrawn. I had good credit, and lots of friends who would have assisted me. I had property and jewels also at the time. Any of the banks would have allowed me to overdraw." This clearly shows that had the cheque been presented before the accused was declared insolvent, he would have been able to satisfy. Then who is to blame? Not Merwanjee, I think. And who cheated? Where is the dishonest intent which is the essence of such a charge? Mr. Marescaux's deposition is much in favour of the accused; in fact it supports him strongly on several most material points, and it is to be hoped that the accused will be able to clear himself when next placed in the dock.

During the week an information was laid against Merwanjee by Mr. Campbell, manager of the Punjab Bank, for forgery, but nothing further has transpired about it.

Yesterday an information of "cheating" and "abetment of cheating" respectively was laid before the magistrate by one Ruttonjee Perozeshaw against Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, shopkeeper, and Ruggonath Kristnajee, not long ago proprietor of the "Sind News." Ruttonjee, it seems, filed a suit in the District Court against Merwanjee for a sum of Rs. 5,000 due on a promissory note, and obtained an order for the attachment of his property before judgment. When the writ was about to be executed Eduljee compromised with the plaintiff in the suit for a sum of Rs. 3,500, and gave him a bill on Mr. de Fleurimont for that amount at three months' sight (on the condition that the suit be withdrawn) of which apparently Ruggonath assured acceptance, but which bill was not accepted. In the meantime the suit was withdrawn from the District Court. Ruttonjee then applied to Eduljee for the satisfaction of the claim, but after the lapse of some days, both he and Ruggonath pretended to be ignorant of the transaction entered into by them, leaving Ruttonjee no alternative but to resort to the course he has adopted. The preliminary investigation will be held in the course of a week or so. The accused were admitted to bail.

I had the pleasure of being present at the second of the series of penny readings which was held last night under the presidency of Colonel Merewether, C. B., Commissioner in Sind. The entertainment was all that would be desired, thanks to the men of the "Vigilant" now in harbour, who deserve no little amount of credit for their endeavour to please.

Time presses, so I wont say more at present.

PROGRAMME OF THE INTENDED MOVEMENTS OF H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

SERAPIS, CROCODILE, EUPHRATES, JUMNA, AND MALABAR. A SPECIAL PROGRAMME HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR THE SEASON 1867-68.

WE (*Poona Observer*) are indebted to the courtesy of a gentleman in this station for the following. Although not absolutely certain, it is believed to be nearly certain that the same arrangements will hold good for the ensuing year :—

OUTWARD.

Ship	Leaves Portsmouth.	Arrives at Malta.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives at Alexandria.	Delivers Troops to	Leaves Suez.	Arrives at Aden.	Leaves Aden.	Arrives at Bombay.
A	*29th Sept.	9th Oct.	11th Oct.	15th Oct.	L	17th Oct.	23rd Oct.	25th Oct.	2nd Nov.
B	10th Oct.	20th Oct.	22nd Oct.	26th Oct.	M	28th Oct.	3rd Nov.	5th Nov.	13th Nov.
A	14th Nov.	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	30th Nov.	N	2nd Dec.	8th Dec.	10th Dec.	18th Dec.
B	25th Nov.	5th Dec.	7th Dec.	11th Dec.	L	13th Dec.	19th Dec.	21st Dec.	29th Dec.
A	30th Dec.	9th Jan.	11th Jan.	15th Jan.	M	17th Jan.	23rd Jan.	25th Jan.	2nd Feb.
B	10th Jan.	20th Jan.	22nd Jan.	26th Jan.	N	28th Jan.	3rd Feb.	5th Feb.	13th Feb.
A	15th Feb.	25th Feb.	27th Feb.	† 3rd Mar.	L	† 5th Mar.	†11th Mar.	†13th Mar.	†21st Mar.
B	26th Feb.	† 8th Mar.	†10th Mar.	†14th Mar.	M	†16th Mar.	†22nd Mar.	†24th Mar.	† 1st April.

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	Leaves Bombay.	Arrives at Aden.	Leaves Aden.	Arrives at Suez.	Delivers Troops to.	Leaves Alexandria.	Arrives at Malta.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives at Portsmouth.
M	1st Oct.	9th Oct.	11th Oct.	17th Oct.	A	19th Oct.	23rd Oct.	25th Oct.	4th Nov.
N	12th Oct.	20th Oct.	22nd Oct.	28th Oct.	B	30th Oct.	3rd Nov.	5th Nov.	15th Nov.
L	16th Nov.	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	2nd Dec.	A	4th Dec.	8th Dec.	10th Dec.	20th Dec.
M	27th Nov.	5th Dec.	7th Dec.	13th Dec.	B	15th Dec.	19th Dec.	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
N	1st Jan.	9th Jan.	11th Jan.	17th Jan.	A	19th Jan.	23rd Jan.	25th Jan.	4th Feb.
L	12th Jan.	20th Jan.	22nd Jan.	28th Jan.	B	30th Jan.	3rd Feb.	5th Feb.	15th Feb.
M	17th Feb.	25th Feb.	27th Feb.	† 5th Mar.	A	† 7th Mar.	†11th Mar.	†13th Mar.	†23rd Mar.
N	28th Feb.	† 8th Mar.	†10th Mar.	†16th Mar.	B	†18th Mar.	†22nd Mar.	†24th Mar.	† 3rd April.

* In the event of troops embarking at Queenstown instead of at Portsmouth A and B will leave the latter port 3 days before the dates in this column.

† When leap-year occurs, these dates will be one day earlier

A and B (Serapis or Crocodile in rotation, as may be hereafter decided) will be employed on the European sides of the Isthmus—between Portsmouth and Alexandria,—calling at Malta to coal.

L, M, and N. (Euphrates, Jumna, or Malabar, in rotation, as may be hereafter decided) will be employed on the Indian side of the Isthmus—between Bombay and Suez,—calling at Aden to coal.

L will be lying at Suez in readiness to leave with A's troops on 17th October. N will remain at Suez from 16th March in readiness for the following season, (unless otherwise directed by the Government of India.)

The average rate of speed is calculated at about 9 knots time allowed between each ports is as follows :—

Between Portsmouth and Malta	10 days.
For coaling at Malta not exceeding	2 "
Between Malta and Alexandria	4 "
Between Portsmouth and Alexandria	16 days.
Between Bombay and Aden	8 days.
For Coaling at Aden, not exceeding	2 "
Between Aden and Suez	6 "
Between Bombay and Suez	16 days.

MISS MARIAN RIDGWAY.

WE infer from the following, which we extract from the "Friend of China" of the 10th July, that Miss Marian Ridgway. "the female Paganini," is dead. It will be remembered that she performed for a considerable time in Bombay, last cool season, as a member of Maurice De Solla's troupe, to which the Misses Dashwood also belonged. While in Bombay she married Mr. Lewis, the manager of the company, whom we believe she met here for the first time. The "Friend of China" says—

"That professional people are lax in their morals seems to be a rooted opinion all the world over;—and yet, in many cases, it is a very erroneous idea. There was that De Solla musical troupe to wit,—how hard the thoughts entertained of some of that party;—and still there was no ground for the evil opinion, so far as we could learn on enquiry; while, as regarded the Prima Donna, she was as correct in every thought and act as the most strictly educated lady. Indeed if proof of this were wanting, we think it might be found in the following extract from a letter written by her sorrowing husband to a friend here :—

"'She died without sigh or struggle. We thought she was quietly dozing, with a most heavenly smile on her countenance. No agonies of death, guilty fears, or disturbed thoughts distracted her, but she left the world with all the joyful presages of eternal rest and peace. God grant our latter end may be like hers. Still she felt she was going a week or ten days before, and tried gently to prepare me for the coming blow; but I would not suffer her to indulge in such gloomy thoughts. Her poor body was committed to the deep the following morning (Sunday) every respect to her memory and my feelings being shown by all on board. The captain read the morning service during her illness, and kept the ship as quiet and steady as possible, and it is a great consolation that Mrs. Sheppard was on board. She did all she could for her poor suffering sister to the last. I have written to order a nice tablet to be erected in St. Barnabas' Church, Birmingham, where she regularly attended for many years, and of whose Minister, the Rev. Seneca Winter, she so loved to talk. It was his blessed teaching saved her soul, for she trusted implicitly to the blood of her Saviour with humble faith, and she now sits at God's right hand a bright and happy angel to watch and guide me, I hope, to the same haven of blessed repose."

The article in the "Friend of China" is headed with Miss Ridgway's name.

BARNARD AGAIN.

THE China papers will not let Barnard alone. The "Friend of China" of the 17th ultimo—published in Shanghai—has the following :—

"The town has been all agog the last two or three days, consequent on a report that Counsellor Barnard had threatened to horsewhip the editor of the 'Recorder' if he did not publish in his paper a statement to the effect that he (Barnard) was not the party alluded to in a ridiculous story told by our contemporary of one person having said to another 'I have just come from so and so's tiffin,' to which the other replied, 'and so have I, but I did not see you there.' That Mr. Barnard did go to the 'Recorder' office for the purpose of inducing the editor to publish what he wished, there is no doubt, for at the hour, 2 P.M. Wednesday, which we were told was fixed for the battle, we sent a reporter to take notes, and he says that he distinctly heard Mr. Barnard tell Mr. Dulcken unless he did what was requested in the next day's paper he would call again, and try if he could not give him the soundest thrashing he ever had. And, perhaps, though we have not had more information on the subject, Mr. Barnard's attempt ere this, has been made. Now we put it to the community at large if this style of thing, on the part of a barrister of all others, is not shocking? Does it not show that society here is fast verging on the anarchical? Twice the community have been disturbed at their desk occupations to do duty as jurors in what the magistrate committing for trial described as the pettiest libel things he ever read;—and now they stand a chance of being called on in a far more serious matter—a case of manslaughter mayhap, our opinion being that our contemporary of the 'Recorder' is not the man to take the lash of Mr. Barnard's whip without making him smart for it in return, even to the jeopardy of his life."

Apropos of libels the "Friend of China" tells a good story :—

"Nearly a quarter of a century ago Mr. Cairns, the editor of the "Hongkong Register," wrote, in a playful way, that he wished the gentleman who rode along the upper roads of the city with the governor of an evening would draw His Excellency's attention to some trifling thing which was out of order, and so get it amended. Lieutenant (now Colonel) Sargent being the Governor's *aide-de-camp* at the time, at once assumed that he was the party alluded to, and within a few hours of the publication of the offending journal called on the editor to make an apology. 'Dear me, Captain Sargent'—Mr. Cairns began as he adjusted his glasses to read the paragraph, 'you must certainly be in error; I have not the remotest idea of having written a word that could pain you.' Before he could take the paper in hand, however, the Lieutenant struck him over the head with an iron ribbed umbrella and then poked him in the eye so seriously that, for a time, it was feared Mr. Cairns would lose the sight of it;—and down stairs he stalked with a threat that he'd repeat the dose if he (the editor,) dared to libel him again. For that freak, however, Capt. Sargent had to pay Mr. Cairns, on the direction of a jury, a thousand dollars damages, the whole of which the generous hearted man gave to one of the hospitals. But it was a long while before the money could be squeezed out of Capt. S.——and he had to resign his A.-D.-C.-ship."

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

(*Sindian, August 15.*)

WHOEVER may have followed our articles upon the Municipal affairs of Kurrachee and the Bill proposed by the Hon'ble S. Mansfield for their administration, could not have helped forming the impression that it was from the first the intention of the local Government to get that measure passed into law, without consulting the rate-payers. The bare fact that this Bill was prepared long ago—as indicated by one of its memorandums in our possession, dated 22nd August 1866—and that there was ample opportunity for publishing it, and that its framers were repeatedly called upon to make it known, is enough to show a persistent design to ignore the wishes of the inhabitants regarding its provisions. It was not till last April that any serious attempt was made to re-organize the Municipality under the old Act XXVI. of 1850; the object being evidently to bolster up the Draft Act by enabling its promoters to point to such re-organization as a silent acquiescence in its provisions. An Honorary Secretary was authorised by between 70 and 80 ratepayers and landowners to draft a petition to H. E. the Governor in Council, and to circulate it for signatures. This was done, and yesterday, at noon, the following petition was addressed to Colonel Merewether C. B., Commissioner in Sind, as no time was to be lost to take to-day's mail :—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE
SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD,
K. C. S. I.,
Governor of Bombay in Council,
&c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Rate-payers, Inhabitants of Kurrachee,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 29th July, 1868, is published Bill No. 1, of 1868, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons entitled "*A Bill to provide for the Management of the Municipal affairs of the Town of Kurrachee, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.*"

That although this Bill, as your Petitioners are credibly informed, was drafted as far back as in August 1866, they have been until now in total ignorance of its nature, and several provisions, regarding which they beg most respectfully to submit they had, for reasons too obvious to require stating, a right to be consulted;

That your Petitioners view with the deepest concern that the Bill is fundamentally objectionable, inasmuch as it is wholly subversive of the principle upon which the administration of Municipal affairs is based by denying to the rate-payers the right, limited as it is, which they may at present exercise under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850, of recommending candidates for the Municipal Commission;

That, without entering upon the consideration of the Bill's various clauses, your Petitioners would urge, that the Executive contemplated therein and the salaries as fixed to be paid to the said Executive, are vastly out of proportion to the revenues of the Town of Kurrachee and to the extent of the works that may be warranted by those revenues;

That the powers to be vested in a paid Commissioner are so extraordinary, as to make him practically irresponsible to the Municipal Commissioners themselves, and to authorise him to interfere with personal rights in a manner at variance with the first principles of Equity and Common Law;

That your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray that the Bill do not become Law until they shall have had the opportunity of demonstrating that its Objects and Reasons are not founded in fact, and of expressing what, to the best of their belief, they would consider a fit and proper Bill for the management of the Municipal affairs of the Town of Kurrachee;

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall every pray.

This petition is signed by 328 ratepayers, chiefly landowners, representing all classes of the community, among whom are 6 Municipal Commissioners; 5 Members of the Chamber of Commerce; all the European shopkeepers; the rest of the signers being leading Parsees and other influential members of the native community. The number of signatures might have been doubled if time had not pressed for the petition to catch the steamer. It was not circulated among the military nor the official classes, because, though we have reason to know that a large number object to the Bill, they cannot as residents for a short time only among us, be asked to take any lively interest in Municipal matters. The military members of the former commission have, by the independent stand they took four years ago, at the time the Municipality was broken up, put their opinion of its management on record in most unmistakeable terms. It has been urged that, as Mr. Mansfield is no longer in Kurrachee, we should have let bygones be bygones; but that gentleman is the author of the new Bill; it was drawn up by him when those bygones existed in all their violence; and as the Bill is the embodiment of the self-same irresponsible spirit which led to the Dhur Yaroo disruption, it is futile to ask that we should let the past bury its dead. We repeat the spirit of those tempestuous times has lost none of its vitality;—or, if it has, Mr. Mansfield in Council is striving to galvanize it into fresh existence, and the skeleton had better be put away once for all in its closet. It may be contended that the more regular channel of forwarding the petition would have been through the magistrate and president of the Municipality; and this course would have been followed had that officer and his colleagues hitherto displayed an open, undisguised bearing towards the rate-payers who we regret to maintain have not been treated with that consideration and good faith which they insist they were entitled to. Furthermore had Mr. Mansfield been still here, the petition, we have every reason to say, would have been forwarded direct to His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. This may sound harsh, but there is every just ground for saying it of a man to whose impracticable temper Kurrachee and its most important interests owe injuries which it may take them years yet to recover from.

But Colonel Merewether was entitled to that implicit confidence which Mr. Mansfield's antecedents could not warrant. Hence the petition has been entrusted to him, with the hope also that, on the broad ground that the rate-payers have a right to be consulted in the matter, he will be pleased to urge at least that the Bill, as they request, be held in abeyance until they can point out their objections to it.

After the preceding was in type, the following correspondence was placed at our disposal :—

To A. N. DE FLEURIMONT, Esquire,

Kurrachee, 14th August, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, forwarding a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, containing a protest against the Kurrachee Municipal Bill, which has lately been brought before the Bombay Legislative Council, and in reply to inform you that it is doubtful whether the petitioners will obtain their object by following the course they propose; they will very probably be told to instruct their representatives at the Municipal Board to call a special General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, at which meeting the several objections entertained by the rate-payers and land-holders can be brought forward and discussed.

2. Instead, therefore, of submitting the petition to Government, I suggest the adoption of the alternative course mentioned above, and if my advice be accepted and followed, I shall be happy to forward the result of the deliberations of the Special General Meeting to Government, for the purpose of being laid before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, for consideration.

3. The bill is being translated and the translation must be published in the "Government Gazette," before the provisions of the bill can be discussed in Council; there is, consequently, ample time for action here.

4. If, however, the subscribers prefer it, I shall of course submit their petition to Government.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. L. MEREWETHER,
Commissioner in Sind.

The following is the reply which the Honorary Secretary was instructed to send to the above :—

To Colonel MEREWETHER, C.B., Commissioner in Sind, Kurrachee.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this day's date, with reference to the petition against the Municipal Bill, which I was deputed to address to you for transmission to His Excellency in Council,

I have the honour to state that the course you are so good as to suggest was considered by the rate-payers, and would have been followed cheerfully, had the opportunity been afforded earlier. But as their primary object is to obtain a postponement of the Bill, in order to be heard upon it afterwards, it has appeared desirable that they should adopt the present mode of making known their wishes, whereupon the Council will doubtless direct ulterior proceedings.

I would, therefore, in behalf of the subscribers, accept with thanks your kind offer to forward their Memorial. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obdient servant,

A. N. DE FLEURIMONT,
Honorary Secretary to some rate-payers of Kurrachee.
Kurrachee, 14th August 1868,

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the "Married Women's Property Bill" was referred, have agreed to the following special report :—

"Your committee, to whom the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Property of Married Women has been referred, have commenced by taking evidence as to the present state of the law, the causes of complaint against it, and the nature of the proposed change; and also as to the results of a similar change in the United States and Canda; and although your committee have been unable to conclude their inquiry, owing to the advanced period of the session, they think it right, in reporting the evidence, to state the effect of it.

"The legal evidence taken by your committee shows that the courts of common law and the courts of equity administer two distinct systems of law with reference to this subject, and are guided by entirely different principles. In the common law courts the married woman is not, in respect of property, recognised as having a legal existence independent of her husband. In contemplation of law the husband and wife are one person, and that person is the husband. The wife is incapable of contracting, and of suing and being sued. Her property at marriage vests in her husband or passes under his control and management during their joint lives. As regards her real estate, the husband cannot sell it without her consent, and after his death it survives to her or her heirs, but pending their joint lives the husband can deal with the income as he pleases, and dispose of his interest without her consent and without making provision for her. Her personal property at marriage vests absolutely in her husband. Her leasehold property is equally at his disposal, but if he does not dispose of it during his life it reverts to the wife surviving him. In either case the husband may dispose of such property without making any provision for the future maintenance of the wife or children. Her earnings are equally at his disposal.

"The courts of equity have on the other hand, been occupied from a very early period in elaborating a system under which the wife may, by ante-nuptial arrangement, escape from the severity of the common law. They began by recognising the separate existence of the wife, inventing a process by which, through the medium of trustees, a separate property could be secured to the wife free from the control of her husband; in respect of this separate property they subsequently recognised that she could enjoy all the incidents of property, could contract, and be made liable on her contracts, and indirectly sue and be sued in equity. A further step was made when they held that a husband could be a trustee for his wife, and could be called to account on her behalf. Later, with a view to a better protection of the wife, and to prevent her suffering from her own imprudence or from the undue influence of her husband, they invented a process by which the wife could be restrained from anticipating the income of her separate property. They also devised means by which, even after marriage, where the wife becomes entitled to property as next of kin or by will, and the same would otherwise go to the husband, a portion may be claimed on behalf of the wife and her children, for a settlement, to secure her against the misfortune or improvidence of her husband. At first they acknowledged this equity to a settlement only in cases where the husband had to seek the intervention of the courts on his own behalf, and where, in return for their assistance, they felt themselves in a position to insist upon his acting equitably on his part; but they subsequently enlarged their jurisdiction, and now in all cases in which property accrues to the wife after marriage, she is entitled, on application, to a share of it in settlement if adequate provision has not been previously made, or if other circumstances warrant it.

"It has been represented to your committee that the courts of equity, much as they have done to mitigate the common law, have failed in many respects through fear of pushing their decisions to their legitimate conclusion. Thus, where they allow to the wife an equity to a settlement in respect of property coming to her after marriage, they generally refuse to give the whole sum to the wife, and allow a portion to go to the husband's creditors or assignees, or to the husband himself, even when he is living apart from his wife; and if the property has reached the hands of husband the courts are unable to deal with the case. In the case of a married woman's contracts the equity courts recognise her right to contract with reference to her separate estate, but they do not recognise a general right to contract, because that would be contrary to the common law doctrine that a married woman cannot contract. The distinctions which this reasoning has given rise to are somewhat anomalous and unsatisfactory. Thus, where written contracts are made by a married woman the courts presume that they are made with reference to her separate estate, but they do not make this presumption in the case of debts orally contracted, as by orders for goods; in which case, unless the separate estate is mentioned at the time of the contract, there is no remedy against it. It also appears that the means of recovering against the estate of a married woman, through the process of equity, are very expensive and unsatisfactory.

"It cannot be doubted that, even among persons able to afford the expense of a settlement, occasional cases of great hardship happen were through remissness or accident no settlement has been made, and where the property of the wife becomes subject to the misfortunes, improvidence or bad conduct of the husband; or where after-acquired property of the wife goes to the creditors or assignees of the husband, instead of to the maintenance of herself or her children. Among persons of small means, to whom marriage settlements are impossible on account of their expense and the difficulty of procuring trustees, such cases are very common.

"Evidence has also been given as to the effect of the law which gives the wife's earnings to her husband. Very numerous cases of hardship occur; it is not uncommon for husbands to take their wives' earnings to spend them in drinking or dissipation. The law at present gives protection for the wife's earnings only in the case where the husband has deserted her. It has been stated that the extension of such protection orders to the ease of women whose husbands are intemperate, reckless, idle, or cruel would be a very insufficient remedy, inasmuch as few women, while continuing to live with their husbands, would come forward to claim in public a protection which would involve giving publicity to their domestic grievances, and an application adverse to their husbands. In many cases also the protection order would be too late, as it often is in the case of desertion. The small fund which the wife has saved before or after marriage is swept off before the application can be made. On behalf of the wives of labouring men, it is urgently claimed that the only proper course will be to give them an absolute property in and control over their own earnings and savings. The evidence of Mr. Ormerod, the president of a working men's co-operative society at Rochdale is of great interest on this point, as it shows what have been the step taken by his society to secure the shares of married women who are shareholders in the society from the claims or control of their husbands. The means adopted are of doubtful legality; and it is stated that it would be a great disaster if it should turn out that the society is unable to prevent improvident husbands disposing of these shares or taking the interest of them.

"Your committee have further taken evidence as to the changes made in the United States and Canada within late years in this branch of the law. It appears that till these changes took place the common law of England and the rules of our equity courts prevailed in those States; objection, however, was made to the state of the law on the part of persons with small fortunes, and of women earning money by their own exertions; and now throughout the greater number of the American States and in Canada the common law has been altered, and women after marriage retain their separate property, with power to contract, and to sue and be sued, in respect of it, as if they were single. In some of the more recently constituted Western States the opinion in favour of this change was so strong that it was made a part of the State constitution, and was not left to the discretion of the State legislature.

"Vermont was the first State to make the change, in 1840; its example was soon followed by other States. The State of New York, in 1848, gave to married women absolute control over their own property, but did not extend the protection to their earnings till 1860. Massachusetts made the change in 1857; Upper Canada in 1859. Mr. Dudley Field, of New York, in a letter given in the Appendix, states, among the reasons for the change in his State: 'A desire to give poor women the same protection which rich ones had by means of marriage settlements and trustees, a process altogether unavailable to the wives of mechanics and small tradesmen; the desire to furnish mothers with power to supply the wants of their children when the husband neglects to do so; the desire to preserve a wife's separate estate from liability for her husband's debts; and the belief that the mutual affection of husbands and wives would be more promoted by their standing upon an equality than by either being made inferior to the other, except where it was absolutely necessary.' The change was here, as in the other States, opposed by the older lawyers, but was forced upon them by the Legislature.

"The changes are stated to have been everywhere beneficial. Mr. Dudley Field says—'Scarcely one of the great reforms which have been effected in this State have given more entire satisfaction than this.' Mr. Washburn, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, and now Professor of Law at Harvard University, and who allows that he viewed the change with apprehension, that it would cause angry and unkind feelings in families, and open the door for fraud, now admits that he is 'so far convinced to the contrary that he would not be one to restore the common law if he could; any attempt to go back to it would meet with little favour at this day.' The oral evidence we have received from members of the Vermont and Massachusetts bars, from Mr. Cyrus Field, of New York, and from the Hon. J. Rose, Finance Minister of Canada, is to the same effect. They state that the change has given entire satisfaction; that it has not caused dissension in families; that it has not weakened the proper authority of husbands; that it has not given rise to frauds, beyond what were within reach of persons who were so minded, with little more difficulty under the old law. They further represent that it has not put an end to marriage settlements, though it has diminished their number in the case of small fortunes. Where there is a considerable amount of property belonging to a woman about to marry, it is generally conveyed to trustees for her benefit; and in devises by will careful fathers usually make a corresponding provision, and leave their daughter's portion in such a way as to prevent its being ever subject to a husband's control or liable to his debts.

"It is stated that the benefit from the change has chiefly accrued to women of small means, to whom provision by marriage settlements, through trustees, was not open on account of the expense and difficulty. The number of such persons in America is very large; on the other hand, the cases of married women earning wages are comparatively rare, particularly among native Americans, except when the husbands are incapacitated or are unwilling to work. They are more common in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. Mr. Wells, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, says—

"'The chief benefit which the law confers is not upon those who are possessed of property by inheritance or otherwise. That for which it seems to me to be most commendable is the power which it gives to women of the poorer and labouring classes to control the fruits of their own labour; many women of that class are left to struggle against the hardships of life, sometimes with a family of children, abandoned by their husbands, or, still worse, with a drunken, thriftless, idle vagabond of a man, claiming all the rights of a husband, and fulfilling none of the duties of that relation. When such men could take the hard earnings of their wives from service in the mills, or from the attempt to keep boarders, and waste it upon their indulgences, no woman could have courage to struggle long in such a hopeless effort.

"'In our manufacturing towns there are a great many women thus situated, who are saved from the most hopeless poverty and slavery by this most just provision, which gives them the right to receive and hold the wages of their own labour, and the property purchased therewith. The employment in the mills, and the opportunities to engage in the business of a boarding house afford to such women the best possible means to support themselves and their families; they are therefore attracted to such localities. The misfortune has been, that the more ignorant and degraded men were, the more rigorously they insisted upon and exercised what were considered their marital rights. The law, by this change in the relative rights of the husband and wife, has brought to the women of the poorer classes a relief which touches the springs of hope and energy, and which, I believe, will affect their lives to a degree far beyond any influence that can be felt through property merely by those who are the fortunate possessors of pecuniary wealth.'

"It is to be remarked that the change has been more complete in the State of New York than in Massachusetts. In the latter State the wife is not able to sell real estate or shares in corporations without the consent of her husband—the husband retains his right to the personality of the wife on her death without a will; and the courts of law having held that the wife could not be in partnership with her husband, the Legislature enacted that she could not be a partner with any third person, and that if she wishes to carry on any trade separate from her husband she must register herself as a separate trader, according to a prescribed formality; this restriction, however, does not apply to the case of simple earnings. No change has been made in the liability of the husband for his wife's debts; on this point the law remains as before, and depends, as in this country, upon the law of agency.

"In the State of New York the change has been even wider. The wife may sell even real estate without the consent of her husband; and it does not appear that any restriction has been placed upon her entering into partnership or carrying on a separate trade. It is to be observed that in this State, as in that of Massachusetts, the courts have held, upon the construction of the statutes which effected the change; that, although the common law has been altered so far as to prevent marriage operating as a gift to the husband of the wife's property, and to enable the wife to hold separate property, and to sue and be sued by third parties, yet it has not been expressly repealed, so as to enable husband and wife to take property by gift, grant, or conveyance from one another, or to contract with or to sue another upon contracts or for torts.

"In Upper Canada the change has not been yet extended to earnings, otherwise it is of the same comprehensive character as in New York. The statute dealt not only with future marriages but with existing marriages in respect of after-acquired property. There is the same absence of any change as to the liability of the husband for the wife's debts. It appears that the old French law of Lower Canada, under which great facilities were given to married women to obtain 'separation des biens,' by simple declaration before a notary at marriage, a course very commonly followed, had worked so well that it contributed greatly to the change of the English common law in Upper Canada.

"Your committee attribute much weight to the evidence from these States, because where so great a change of law is proposed, the arguments as to the results must necessarily be of a theoretical character, unless they can be drawn from experience; and if in countries with populations so similar in every respect to that of this country, with the same law up to a recent period, and where the same complaints were made against the operation of it, the common law has been changed without difficulty, and without causing those evils which were anticipated there, and which are feared here, there is every reason to believe that those fears are groundless, and that the same good results will follow in this country. Among the working classes the number of women earning wages is so much greater in this country than in the United States, that here is good reason to believe the results of the change will be even more satisfactory, in so far as they will extend to so many more persons.

"Looking, therefore, to the result of this experience, and to the general tendency of the provisions of equity, your committee is of opinion that a change in the law of this country, with reference both to the property and earnings of married women is necessary.

"It does not appear to be necessary to make any alteration in the liability of a husband to maintain his wife, in consequence of such a change in the law with regard to the property of married women. A married woman living apart from her husband can only bind him for what is necessary, and her possession of property of her own *pro tanto* negatives the authority arising from necessity. A married woman living with her husband has an authority which, in spite of some fluctuation and uncertainty of judicial decisions, seems to be regulated by the general principles of the law of agency. Agency is a mixed question of law and fact, and the courts will give due weight to such a fact as the possession of property by a married woman without any express statutable direction.

"Other questions of importance arise in settling the details of such a measure. Whether, for instance, the poor-law liability of the father for the maintenance of the children should be extended to the mother? Whether the change should be confined to future marriages only, or should be applied to existing marriages where after-acquired property is concerned? Whether the restrictions imposed by the Massachusetts code on alienation of property by the wife should be adopted? Whether the wife's power to contract, convey, and take by conveyance should be extended to contracts with or conveyances to or from her husband, or be limited to third parties, as appears to be the case in the American States whose legislation has been referred to? And whether at the death of the wife intestate any part of her personalty should go to her next of kin, or the whole to her husband only? These questions, however, require more time for discussion than your committee at this period of the session have been able to devote to them; they therefore recommend that a select committee be appointed in the next session of Parliament for further inquiry."

The select committee also agreed to report the bill which was referred to them, without amendment.

RAILWAYS THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE EUPHRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are two schemes at present before the public for bringing India nearer to England by means of railways. One is the older scheme of the Euphrates Valley Railway Company, advocated by General Chesney and Mr. W. P. Andrew; and the other the more extensive proposal for a line between Scutari on the Bosphorous to Baghdad and Basra, for which a concession has recently been obtained from the Porte by another company, of which the Hon. Randolph Stewart is chairman. Permit me to make a few remarks on both these projects, with special reference to the conveyance of troops to and from India.

As regards the first: The principal advantages urged in favour of a line of railway from Suediah on the Mediterranean to Koornah at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, through the intermediate valley of the former river, are—1st. Its shortness as compared with the existing route to India, via Egypt; 2nd. Its importance as an additional line of communication with our Eastern possessions.

Supposing the projected railway to be laid and in efficient working order, it would undoubtedly shorten the route to India, but by no means to the extent generally supposed, as will be seen by the subjoined comparison :—

Existing Route from Marseilles to Bombay.

From Marseilles to Alexandria	6 days.
From Alexandria to Suez	1 "
From Suez to Aden	6 "
From Aden to Bombay	7 "
	20

By the projected Euphrates route it would be as follows :—

From Marseilles to Suediah.	7 days.	
From Suediah to Beles	1 "	The distance by rail will be about 800 miles.
From Beles to Koornah	2½ "	
From Koornah to Bombay	7½ "	
	18 days.	

From Koornah to Kurrachee it would be about two days less

Any advantage gained by the future adoption of the route via Brindisi would make no difference in the foregoing comparison, as it would be shared alike by the Alexandria and Suediah routes.

Against this *possible* gain in speed (for it may fairly be doubted whether, under the most favourable circumstances, passengers by the Euphrates Valley railway could be conveyed over the line in the time allowed) must be set—

1. The insecurity of the roadstead at Suediah, where vessels during the winter, when strong westerly winds prevail, are frequently unable to communicate with the shore for several days.
2. The distance to be traversed by rail through a district for the most part a desert, where the heat during the summer months is intolerable.
3. The insalubrity of Koornah and of the country bordering the river from that place to the Persian Gulf.
4. The difficult navigation of the Persian Gulf, more especially about the estuary of the Shat-ool-'Arab. Mr. Andrew quotes Captain Tyler, R.E., as stating that the navigation of the Persian Gulf to Bombay would be "far preferable to that via Suez and the Red Sea." How any person practically acquainted with the two seas can hold such an opinion I am at a loss to conceive.

In my estimation these drawbacks are so serious that, except on an emergency, I should deem it highly objectionable to despatch troops to and from India by the proposed route.

Another difficulty which would constantly threaten the success of this enterprise is the social and political condition of the Arab tribes occupying the valley of the Euphrates. The dependence of these tribes on the Porte is barely nominal, and they never scruple to defy the authority of the Sultan whenever it suits their interest or fancy to do so. The Turks have never been able to coerce them or even to arrest their lawless depredations for any length of time. Even on the banks of the Tigris they levy black mail from all boats trading thereon, and the supplies from Baghdad for our army in Persia were laid under a similar embargo. Much might, doubtless, be done towards securing the immunity of the railway, under ordinary circumstances, by subsidizing the principal Arab chiefs. Unless I am mistaken something of the kind was found necessary in order to ensure the immunity of the electric telegraph between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf; but neither the wires nor the rails would be safe in the event of a war between England and any of the European Powers. A French or Russian agent would find little difficulty in inducing the Arabs to destroy both.

With respect to the second consideration urged in favour of the scheme under review, namely, its importance as an additional line of speedy communication with our Eastern possessions, there is this to be said—that the necessity which would oblige the British Government to adopt a different route to India than that via Egypt is a contingency which undoubtedly may arise, but one which should be provided against at all costs. And, moreover, there is every reason for apprehending that the eventualities which might close Egypt to us would be attended with consequences which would, as I have already intimated, render the proposed route impracticable. That route, indeed, must always be of very secondary importance to us in a political point of view, whilst Egypt, the established common highway to India continues to form an outlying province of the weak Ottoman Empire; and if the drawbacks attached to it are carefully weighed, it seems to me that there is no good ground, on that score, to recommend it to the special countenance of the British Government. On the contrary, in so far as the proposed route contemplates a rivalry with that via Egypt, or designs to withdraw from the latter any share of its actual or prospective uses to our Government, its encouragement, in my opinion, would be highly impolitic.

The same objections apply generally to the Scutari-Basra line, which proposes that the troops should be embarked at Scanderoon instead of Suediah, a modification which would make but little difference either way. There would be more local traffic between Aleppo or Scanderoon and the shores of the Bosphorus, than between the former places and the Persian Gulf, but the result hitherto of railways in Turkey, even through the most flourishing districts, is far from encouraging. I purposely omit all consideration of the commercial value of the routes proposed, being fully convinced that the glowing anticipations of profit to be derived from that source are highly exaggerated, and in many respects chimerical.

As a medium of postal communication with India, the Scutari-Basra project, by bringing the line in near proximity to the European railways, would greatly accelerate the despatch of letters to and from India; but, as before remarked, the line could not be depended upon in the event of war, and a postal subsidy would relieve the Porte of a mere fraction of the guarantee of 5 per cent. on £28,000,000 sterling—the estimated cost of the work—which it is reported to have undertaken towards the new company. Those who can rely on the ability of Turkey to meet such an obligation must be very imperfectly acquainted with its already overburdened finances.

But is the advantage of accelerated mails to and from India a matter of such vast importance as to justify so enormous an outlay? Surely, if efficiently supplemented, as they might be, by additional lines of electric telegraph, and especially by a direct line from Suez to Bombay, the present postal arrangements are quite adequate to the ordinary requirements of intercommunication between the two countries.

As to the much more extensive project which has been mooted of a direct line of railway through Belgium, Prussia, and Austria, in connection with the Scutari-Basra line, and the strategical facilities which such a speedy means of communication would give us in the event of our being implicated in another Eastern war, it seems to be quite overlooked that under such circumstances the probability is that some or all the European lines might be closep to us. For example, could Austria during the Crimean war have permitted our troops to pass through her territory without embroiling her relations with Russia? And, as regards the alleged encroachments of the latter in Central Asia, if we are ever called upon to resist them in that quarter, it will certainly be somewhere nearer the banks of the Indus than in the line of the country between the coast of Syria and the Persian Gulf.—Your obedient servant,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

HOW TO BEAR HEAT.—The excessive heat and he numerous fatalities which have attended it make it necessary to call to mind that the hours of labour and modes of recreation in this country may with advantage, and often with ease be modified during the excessive solar temperature. From 6 to 11 A.M., are the favourite hours of work in India, and many of us may with great comfort and advantage at present adopt them here. Children should be allowed to sleep during the day, and should take their exercise only in the morning and evening. This caution may be usefully applied at the watering-places, whither townspeople are now fast congregating. All this week children might be seen sweltering along the streets and on the hot beach of the most fashionable watering-place near London, and we hear of much illness and two cases of sunstroke as the consequence. Inasmuch, too, as the heat begets thirst, it is well to remember that alcoholic liquors and high feeding are the great aids of the burning sun in producing sunstroke. Sir Ranald Martin relates, from his Indian experience, some striking examples of the effects of enforced abstinence among troops in warding off the fatality from sunstroke on a burning march, and others, equally well marked, of the opposite effects of indulgence. Light wines, plentifully diluted, and aerated waters are the suitable drinks for this temperature; sulphuric acid lemonade is at once refreshing and an excellent prophylactic of diarrhœa. Colour is not nearly so efficacious in diminishing the discomfort of clothing as material, and a good large silk umbrella will save any one from sunstroke, and all from suffering when exposed of necessity to the rays of the sun. Houses should be kept shut during the heat of the day, and the windows or blinds wetted. In this way any room may be kept comparatively cool, especially those exposed to the rays of the sun.—*British Medical Journal.*

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CELIBACY v. EMIGRATION.

(*Saturday Review, July 18.*)

For more than a fortnight past the old question, what can a man afford to marry on, has been debated by a host of writers in the columns of a daily newspaper. The obvious genuineness of most of the letters, and the fact that those who send them undoubtedly represent large classes of persons, give the correspondence a more serious interest than usually attaches to similar discussions at this season of the year. It cannot be said, however, that it has made the subject to which it relates any clearer. It would be difficult to imagine a more unhappy state of mind than that of a young man endeavouring, by the help of these productions, to decide whether the 150*l.* a year which has hitherto kept one uncomfortably may be made for the future to keep two comfortably. He will find statistics in abundance, but of what use is an array of figures proving that a family can be maintained with ease for 137*l.* a year, when side by side with it appears another array demonstrating that comfort must be a mere dream unless there is at least 320*l.*? And yet these little aided meditations of his are of some importance to others as well as to himself. More than his own happiness depends on the way in which he disposes of the problem. If he solves it in the happy-go-lucky style inculcated by some moralists, and practised by so many curates, he does what in him lies to make it more insoluble than ever. The evil of over-population is no longer confined to the classes who live by manual industry. The market for what must be called by courtesy intellectual labour is equally glutted; and though a clerkship of 100*l.* a year seems but a poor object of human ambition, it is an object which calls young men into the field in the proportion of six candidates to one vacancy. It is needless to demonstrate how inevitably improvident marriages made in this class tend to multiply the class itself. Ten or twenty years hence there will be two or three applicants, to say the least, where there is one now. What other kind of employment is open to a boy who has been brought up to think himself superior to the better paid artisan, and who has neither money nor connexions to help him forward in commerce or the professions? Among clerks, more almost than in any other employment, like breeds like.

We have supposed a young man and his wife to have married with the notion of keeping house in that ill-defined style which is popularly described as "living like gentlemen and ladies." Of course he has another choice open to him. A vague sense of having a position to keep up is one main source of the poverty to which so many of the class are condemned. One of the writers in this correspondence shrewdly observes that in the last generation a clerk did not think himself a gentleman nor allow his wife to think herself a lady. The line which divides those who are served by others from those who serve themselves was then drawn considerably higher than it is now. A very keen sense of this change runs through this whole series of letters. The worship of position is as strong in most of the writers as in any younger son of good family. Considering how few intellectual or social advantages the lower middle-class has over the artisan, it is surprising that it should set so much store by the maintenance of the distinction. In the higher strata of society position has an appreciable value over and above the possession of money which to a certain extent is implied in it. It means leisure for intellectual pursuits and opportunities for intercourse with educated people. A man who declines to sacrifice all this by marrying is making a choice which you may or may not think wise, but which you cannot but admit to be intelligible. But the struggle to keep up appearances of which there are so many traces in this correspondence, has no reward of this kind to offer. Such leisure as may be gained by employing a maid of all work to do the work instead of having it done by the women of the family, such society as is implied in keeping up a form of morning calls and then refusing invitations because there is no money wherewith to return them—this is all a man gets for paying more rent and buying more furniture than his means warrant, and for having more mouths to feed than he can possibly fill with wholesome food. Why, then, supposing a young couple are willing to live in the same style as the artisan, and to treat their 150*l.* a year as though it were 2*l.* or 3*l.* a week, should they not be encouraged to do so? They will get more solid comfort for their outlay, and they will lose nothing that can give them any national enjoyment. The answer is that though, as regards themselves, it would probably be the wisest thing they could do, it is a precedent which, if generally followed, could hardly fail to do extensive mischief. In spite of all that is said, and truly said, about the evils of that ambition which prompts every class in society to ape the habits of the class above it, the world is not yet in a position to make it safe to preach contentment without note or comment. If the middle-class were to adopt the habits of the working-class, there would be some danger that the process might be carried a step further, and that artisans who now find it a hard struggle to live up to the standard of comfort accepted by the best of their fellows would take a leaf out of the clerk's book, and drop listlessly into a lower stage still. There is little enough to be said on behalf of work for work's sake, and to live happily on moderate means is almost a lost art in England. But although the lives of too many in the commercial and professional classes are simply a long effort to increase means of enjoyment which need to be used rather than to be added to, the lesson is not yet applicable to the classes beneath them. The working-man is still uncertain of having his physical wants adequately supplied; the clerk is for the most part hardly conscious that he has any mental wants to be supplied. In the case of both, therefore, there is much to be done before the energy natural to the English character can be safely repressed; in other works, before men of either type can be advised to think of contracting their expenditure instead of increasing their income.

The writers of the letters which have suggested these remarks deserve considerable praise for the spirit in which they approach this latter alternative. Their political economy is quite unimpeachable. They have no ingenious schemes for raising wages. They are as well aware as Mr. Mill himself that, when the number of clerks exceeds the number of clerkships, the employer may offer pretty much what he chooses in the way of salary. For this state of things there is but one effectual remedy. There must be an emigration, either from the particular occupation affected by the oversupply of workers, or from the country altogether. In the present condition of England, an emigration of the former kind his useless. The glut of clerks is merely a repetition of what may be observed in every other trade or profession. The only available expedient therefore is that young men should go to America or Australia in sufficient numbers to enable those who remain to make fair terms with their masters. Throughout the correspondence this necessity is clearly recognised; but two difficulties are urged as reasons for not giving the recognition a practical shape. One of these may be called the sentimental objection. Those who raise it say, truly enough, that in new countries there is but little room for desk work, and that, if emigrants are to do well, they must become "tillers of the soil." There is evidently a lurking fear here that to fall in which this necessity would be to descend a step or two in life. The apprehension is not one which deserves a moment's sympathy. Let any one who thinks otherwise take a walk through one of the middle-class suburbs of London, and try to realize what life must be under the conditions incident to such a neighbourhood. This wilderness of small houses, without one single element either of grace or beauty or comfort belonging to them, is all inhabited by families of the class with which we are dealing. From these mean dwellings the men go forth in the morning to hurry by omnibus or boat to their work in the City. Hither they return at night, jaded by a long day's mechanical labour, to enjoy the pleasures of home. If they are married, these are all the pleasures they can afford; and after the noise of the children has been stilled, and the delinquencies of the maid of all work discussed, they perhaps improve their minds by a reperusal of the paper which in the morning there has been only time to glance at. If they are unmarried, they probably spend the evening at some of the numerous music-halls which the wants of the public have called into existence in every quarter of London, and there, while shrieking the inane chorus of some popular song, nurse the fond belief that they are thereby identifying themselves with the "swells" whom they see depicted in brilliant colours and impossible garments by the genius of the great Vance. In both classes, of course, there are exceptions—married men, to whom the society of wife or children does really suffice for happiness, even amidst the most discouraging surroundings; unmarried men whose scanty and unfrequent leisure is all given up to self-education or sensible amusements. Still to the majority emigration, supposing it to be feasible, would be an incalculable gain—a gain as much in what it deprived them of as in what it conferred on them.

But is it feasible? It is the uncertainty which prevails upon this point that constitutes the second objection mentioned above. A very general impression exists that both in our own colonies and in the United States there is no further opening to very small capitalists. Day labourers can still find employment, and there are abundant opportunities for investing large sums to advantage. But the days, it is said, are already passed when an emigrant with 100*l.* could buy a farm which would not only keep him in comfort but enable him to save money enough to buy more land by degrees, and to look forward to becoming a prosperous man with no other helps than good health and resolute industry. Naturally enough a young clerk is discouraged by these accounts. By great self-denial he might lay by a fourth or fifth of his income, and thus be provided at the end of five years with a small sum in hand. But to do this would be hard work even with the best of prospects; it is work so hard that no one will ever dream of undertaking it if there is no clear probability of its ever having any result. No greater service could be done to a large section of the community than the creation of a new agency, or the adaptation of an existing one which should give authentic information upon this point. In what countries or portions of countries is there still room for young men with 100*l.* or 200*l.* in their pockets? Where can they with these sums buy land enough to keep them and their families in plenty now and in reasonable comfort by and by? To answer these questions we want a Middle Class Emigration Commission; and those who can answer them with authority, whether here or in the colonies, could hardly do a greater service to their countrymen than by forming themselves into a voluntary organization for these special purpose.

Theodore's Son.—The absurdity of making a hero out of the little son of Theodore has been commented upon by some of the papers. "Lord Napier," says one writer, "considered that if the child had been left in Abyssinia, he would have been assuredly murdered by one of the rival pretenders to the throne, so that in mercy to the lad we have taken him from his country. But that step imposes on us no absurd obligation of treating him as a prince in the courtly and ceremonial sense of the *Almanach de Gotha*. His father was simply a savage, who compelled us to spend about 5,000,000*l.* to get our countrymen out of his clutches." The child has been presented to the Queen at Osborne, but what is to be done with him ultimately seems to be a question not easily answered. A correspondent, who had an interview with Captain Speedy and his protegé has sent the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following:—"Dejatch Alamayou is tall for his age, but touchingly childlike in manner. He is altogether a very interesting child. Captain Speedy speaks of him as an affectionate, gentle, and manageable boy. During the journey he showed much anxiety to see the Queen. Captain Speedy said the little prince could write, and read fluently in his own language, which consists of 251 letters, and has no vowels. The little fellow also speaks a few words of English. He sleeps with Captain Speedy, and is much distressed if parted from the captain for ever so short a time. When the Queen of Abyssinia was dying Captain Speedy was asked to take charge of the child, but he had to take a solemn oath to the dying mother before he was entrusted with her son. The Queen said to him, 'Have you a mother?' The answer was 'Yes.' 'Then,' remarked the Queen, 'swear, "May God cause my mother to die a bitter death if I do not act towards this child as my own son."' Captain Speedy swore he would do so to the rest of his ability, and the Queen was satisfied."—*Overland Mail.*

The Œcumenical Council.—According to our letters from Rome, the cathedral of St. Peter will assemble in the month of December, 1869, the most imposing Catholic assembly that the world has ever beheld. Nearly all the bishops of Italy, Germany, England, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, the countries of the Levant, and even North America, have already forwarded to the Holy See their adhesion, and protesting their ardent desire to take part in person in the deliberations of the future Œcumenical Council. The bishops of France, by a prudent reserve, although they know that the French Government does not think of preventing them from responding to the appeal of the supreme head of the Church, await before sending their formal acceptance until an accord shall be established between the Tuileries and the Holy See as to the questions to which the Minister of Justice alluded on the 10th in the Legislative Body in replying to the speech of M. Emile Ollivier. In order to hasten that understanding Count de Sartiges has frequent interviews with the Cardinal Secretary of State Antonelli; and on his side Mgr. Chigi with the Marquis de Moustier. We are happy to learn that this exchange of views has clearly shown the Pope's intention to set aside from the deliberations of the future Council everything which might become a subject of conflict between France and the Court of Rome.—*Memorial Diplomatique.*

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in	
1858, 1859, 1860	£ 76,000
1861, 1862, 1863	£117,000
1864, 1865, 1866	£171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VICE-PATRONS.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
General Sir John H. Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General William Frederick Forster, K.H.

Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

COLONIAL BRANCH.
AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Sydney.
CANADA.—Montreal.
INDIA.—Bombay.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.
Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay
Medical Referee.—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birthday	CIVIL. Premium. Annual. R.	A.	P.	Half-yearly. R.	A.	P.	Age next Birthday	MILITARY. Premium. Annual. R.	A.	P.	Half-yearly. R.	A.	P.
20	30	7	4	15	3	8	20	34	0	8	17	0	4
30	35	10	8	17	13	4	30	39	14	0	19	15	0
40	44	12	0	22	6	0	40	47	15	4	23	15	8
50	59	8	0	29	12	0	50	61	14	0	30	15	0
60				42	4	0	60	83	10	8	43	5	4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..........	BOMBAY............
MADRAS.............	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE............

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3	months Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to	3	months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
"	6	" "	5 "
"	12	" "	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur	2	12
Waterloo. Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Madame Thérèse. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Charles Demailly. Par E & J. de Goncourt	2	4
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Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2	12
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3	12
Mademoiselle Ma Femme. Par H. de Kock	2	4
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Herboriste — L'Accordeur. L'Officier d'Infanterie de Marine. Par Chas. Barbara	2	4
Au Pays de L'Astrée. Par Marie Proth	2	4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2	4
Le Journal d'une Héritière. Par A. Achard	2	4
Contes d'un Buveur de Bière. Par C. Deulin	2	4
Attendre-Esperer. Les désirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo	1	8
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury	3	0
Les Derniers Jeunes Gens. Par Chas. Narrey	2	4
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Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A Leo	1	8
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Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2	12
La Chasse en Algérie. Par H. Bechade	0	12
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Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugène Bonnemère	2	4
Le Bouquet de Cerises. Par Francis Wey	0	12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Brillat le Menuisier. Par Kauffmann	0	12
L'Ensorcelée. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	0	12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	2	
Chimie des Couleurs pour la peinture a l'eau et a l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort	4	0
L'Equateur. Scenes de la Vie Sud Americaine. Par A. Halinski	2	8
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1858-59	0	0
Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à lire, &c., une langue en six mois, Appliquée à l'Anglaise. Par Ollendorff	7	8
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2	4

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell	10	0
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton	5	0
Model Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry	5	12
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli	3	12
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Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Every day Cookery	2	12
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Family Receipt Book of Domestic Economy	4	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

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50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 " Kiln-dried Flour.
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265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
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4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
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20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	8	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

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25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

FOR SALE.—SCOTCH WHISKEY, from the celebrated Glenmorangie Distillery (15 over-proof). Price Rs. 23 per dozen.

Brandy, Leon DeBussy, first quality, Rs. 28 per doz.
Do. do. second do. " 18 do.
Sodawater Machine, by Hayward, Tyler, and Co.
Lemonade Bottles.
Apply to G. B. GLADING, Marine Street.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 do. do. T. Cloth.
2 Cases Handkerchiefs.
4 do. Muslin.
2 do. Mohar.
2 do. Tweed, containing 600 lbs.
1 do. Superfine Broadcloth.
1 do. Pope Guns.
2,000 Flooring Slabs.
50 Cases Sparkling Hock.

On account of Abba Fuckeera, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers—

A F—208.408—40 Cases White Oil Tumblers.
30 do. Coloured do.
58 do. Cut Water Glasses.
4 do. Wine Coolers.
52 do. Cut Wine Glasses of different sizes.
4 do. Glass Coolers.
3 do. Finger Cups.
5 do. Chimneys.
5 do. Liquor Glasses.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE SHIP "ASIA."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY first, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, the fine ship "Asia," with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, as she now rides in the Harbour of Bombay. This magnificent vessel has just been released from the service of Government in which she was employed in connection with Abyssinian Expedition. Before entering thereon, about 8 months ago, she was completely equipped with new Masts and Yards, wherever the least defects were observable in her former ones, was entirely fitted with new Rigging, Suits of Sails, New Boats, &c., to render in every way up to the high standared required. The "Asia," is 1,301 Tons, register and was built in Bath U. S. in 1854. She was sheathed with yellow metal 26 oz. sheets in 1867. Sails well, has 'tween decks laid, and orlops beams ready to lay a third deck on, and has 442 Tons of Ballast on board, and can be sent to sea, at any time.

N. B.—Complete Inventory of all appertaining to the vessel and all other particular may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—The whole of the purchase money must be paid *immediately* after the sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
8 " " T. Cloth.
5 " " Domestic.
3 Cases Persian Prints, 38 yards.
4 " Grey and White Dhotees.
1 " Writing Ink in small Stone Bottles.
1 " Carriage Whips.
2 " Plated Table and Chamber Candlestick with Shades.
1 " Gilt Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Necklace, Bracelet, Hair Pins, Sleeve and Link Buttons, Pencils, &c.

A few Portable Gas Lamps, of various patterns, burns without liquid or consuming the wick.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 " " Jaconets 39 in. 2- 6th to 2- 8th lbs.
7 " " " 39 " 2-12th to 2-14th "
4 " " " 44 " 2-12th to 2-14th "

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A powerful Bay Australian Horse, 5 years old, goes both in Harness and Saddle. Can be seen at a quarter hour's notice.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, &c.

10 Bales 500 Pieces of Grey Madapollams, 5¼ lbs., 50 in. 24 yards.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST SMITHY COAL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder.

About 300 Tons best Smithy Coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 24th August instant, at 3 P. M., put up for sale at the premises, on account of the Mortgagor Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Latiff, and by order of the Mortgagee Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th December 1866, the undermentioned property, and against which property an order of sale has been made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 1,752 of 1866, subject to the right thereto, of the said Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee, under the said Indenture of Mortgage:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or stables thereon, erected and built in Coombarwadda Street in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the 2nd Coomberwadda Road, on the west by the 1st Coomberwadda Road, on the north by the Chawl of Shaboodeen Morree, and on the south by the house of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Currim, and which premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 639 and 640, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 30, 50.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL, AND AT CAMMATEEPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Kessowjee Jadowjee, Malsee Assoo, and Ruttonsee Runsee, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Jaisingbhoy Huttasing, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, out-houses, stables and premises, and now called or known as Elphinstone Lodge, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Malabar Point Road (Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass are Fazendars), containing by measurement 6,182, 7-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by other premises belonging to the said Jaisingbhoy Huttasing, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a compound, and now in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

LOT No. 2.
On the same day.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow with out-houses, stables, and premises, called or known as Farrington Lodge situate at Malabar Hill, on the western side of Malabar Point Road, (Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass are the Fazendars), containing by admeasurement 8,499 4-9th square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 90, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by the Bungalow and premises called Elphinstone Lodge, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a Bungalow and Compound lately in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

ALSO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P. M., on the premises, all those several pieces or parcels of ground now forming one piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold ground or garden with the Bungalows, dwelling-houses, and stables standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Second Cammateepoora Street, otherwise called Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, which said Bungalow and dwelling houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 19, 20 and 21, and which said pieces or parcels of land or ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 496, 497, 498, 499, 505, and 509, containing by admeasurement 12,270, 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, on or towards the west by the property of Vurjeevundass Madowdass, on or towards the north by the water passage and the property of Hyderally Moola Adomjee, and on or towards the south by the Road over Main Drain.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Raghow Dhondoo Wagmaray, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Baljee Ramjee Patell Bhundaree, the Mortgagor, the following Landed Property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Coombarwadda, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,774, assessed by the Assessor under No. 63, containing 138 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Coombarwadda, on or towards the north by a passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Bhicajee Gungajee Bhundaree.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following Landed Property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Fazindaree Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement, or Bungalow standing thereon, situate and being by the side of the Grant Road or Khetwady Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 781 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Habuttoolla Tyebjee, on the west by the property of Khundarao Morojee, on the north by the property of Purshotum Kalla, and on the south by the Khetwady Back Road, and which said piece of Land assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868 BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin has been dried, Holloway's Ointment must be well and perseveringly rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

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